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State Visit - President Ali Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic 1/24/90 [OA 8309]



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January 22, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: DAN MCGROARTY

SUBJECT: REMARKS FOR PRESIDENT SALIH STATE VISIT

I. SUMMARY

On Wednesday, January 24, at 10:00 a.m., President Ali Salih of North Yemen will arrive at the White House to commence his state visit. There will be a state dinner that evening.

II. DISCUSSION

These remarks discuss President Salih's important role in the Middle East, and the significance of maintaining U.S.-North Yemen relations. They also mention your trip to North Yemen as Vice President in 1986.

**STATE DINNER FOR PRESIDENT ALI SALIH OF YEMEN
THE WHITE HOUSE / JANUARY 24, 1990 / 7:45 P.M.**

Peggy

**MR. PRESIDENT: BARBARA AND I ARE DELIGHTED TO
WELCOME YOU TO THE WHITE HOUSE AS OUR GUEST TONIGHT.
AS I TOLD YOU EARLIER TODAY, WE HAVE MANY FOND MEMORIES
OF OUR FASCINATING VISIT TO THE YEMEN [YEH-MEN] ARAB
REPUBLIC ALMOST FOUR YEARS AGO.**

**ALL OF US HERE TONIGHT RECOGNIZE PRESIDENT SALIH
[SAH-LEH] AS A MAN OF EXTRAORDINARY ACCOMPLISHMENT.**

- 2 -

**A MAN WHO HAS SERVED HIS NATION AS A SOLDIER AND
STATESMAN. A MAN WHO HAS LED HIS COUNTRY AT A TIME OF
GREAT ECONOMIC PROGRESS AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR YEMEN'S
GROWING ROLE IN MIDDLE EAST AFFAIRS.**

**MR. PRESIDENT, I VALUE YOUR VIEWS. I BELIEVE OUR
DISCUSSIONS -- AND YOUR TALKS BOTH TODAY AND TOMORROW
WITH SO MANY KEY MEMBERS OF MY ADMINISTRATION -- WILL
ENCOURAGE UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN OUR NATIONS, AND HELP
US ADVANCE THE MANY INTERESTS OUR NATIONS SHARE.**

IT HAS BEEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO ASSURE YOU OF AMERICA'S COMMITMENT TO SECURITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND TO THE PURSUIT OF A JUST AND LASTING PEACE IN THE REGION.

IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS YOU'LL BE TRAVELLING ACROSS AMERICA -- TO NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, AND ON TO DALLAS IN MY HOME STATE OF TEXAS. I HOPE THAT AT EVERY STEP ALONG THE WAY, YOU ENCOUNTER THE WARM WELCOME THAT BARBARA AND I ENJOYED WHEREVER WE WALKED IN THE STREETS AND MARKETS OF SANAA.

IT HAS BEEN A GREAT PLEASURE TO BE YOUR HOST ON THIS HISTORIC VISIT. A VISIT THAT SIGNIFIES THE GROWING TIES BETWEEN OUR NATIONS -- AND GROWING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF YEMEN AND AMERICA.

AND TONIGHT, I ASK ALL OUR GUESTS TO JOIN ME IN WISHING PRESIDENT SALIH HEALTH AND HAPPINESS. IN THE WORDS OF THE OLD ARABIAN SAYING, "HE WHO HAS HEALTH, HAS HOPE. AND HE WHO HAS HOPE, HAS EVERYTHING."

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**ARRIVAL STATEMENT FOR PRESIDENT ALI SALIH
THE SOUTH LAWN / JANUARY 24, 1990 / 10:00 AM**

Peggy

**MR. PRESIDENT: IT IS MY GREAT HONOR TO WELCOME YOU
TO THE WHITE HOUSE -- AND TO EXTEND TO YOU THE
GREETINGS OF ALL AMERICANS ON THIS HISTORIC VISIT TO
OUR COUNTRY, THE FIRST EVER BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC.**

**AND I KNOW THIS IS A PROUD DAY, TOO, FOR THE OVER
40,000 IMMIGRANTS OF YEMENI [YEH-MEN-EE] HERITAGE WHO
HAVE SETTLED HERE IN THE UNITED STATES.**

- 2 -

**AND I KNOW THAT YOU'LL BE MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF THIS
AMERICAN YEMENI COMMUNITY DURING YOUR STAY. MR.
PRESIDENT, I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT I SHARE WITH THEM
THE HOPE THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO NATIONS WILL
CONTINUE TO PROSPER AND GROW.**

**BARBARA AND I REMEMBER OUR OWN VISIT TO YOUR NATION
BACK IN 1986. A FASCINATING TRIP. OUR STAY IN SANAA,
YOUR CAPITAL -- THE RICH HISTORY OF THE OLD CITY.**

- 3 -

AND AS AN OLD DRILLING CONTRACTOR, I WON'T FORGET THE TRIP OUT TO THE YEMENI DESERT, NEAR THE ANCIENT CITY OF MARIB [MARE-EB] TO ATTEND THE OPENING OF THE ALEF [AL-EF] FIELD.

AND ALL ALONG THE WAY -- WHEREVER WE WENT -- BARBARA AND I STILL REMEMBER THE WARM WELCOME WE RECEIVED FROM THE PEOPLE OF YEMEN. WE ARE DELIGHTED TODAY TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO RETURN THE HOSPITALITY WE ENJOYED IN YOUR COUNTRY. ///

- 4 -

PRESIDENT SALIH [SAH-LEH], IN AN ERA MARKED BY GREAT CHANGE -- IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND AROUND THE WORLD -- YOU HAVE BEEN A PILLAR OF STABILITY FOR YOUR NATION. UNDER YOUR LEADERSHIP, THE PAST ELEVEN YEARS HAVE BROUGHT THE PEOPLE OF THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC GENUINE ECONOMIC PROGRESS -- PROGRESS THAT HAS MEANT REAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE LIVING STANDARDS OF ALL YEMENIS.

- 5 -

I AM PROUD THAT MY COUNTRY HAS BEEN ABLE TO HELP YEMEN DEVELOP ITS RESOURCES -- AND BEGIN TO REALIZE ITS FULL ECONOMIC POTENTIAL.

AND I ALSO AM GRATIFIED THAT THE DEMOCRATIC TREND NOW UNFOLDING IN SO MANY NATIONS AROUND THE WORLD HAS TAKEN ROOT IN YEMEN -- WITH THE FREE ELECTION OF YOUR NATION'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY IN 1988.

- 6 -

MR. PRESIDENT, IN JUST A FEW MINUTES, WE WILL MOVE INSIDE TO BEGIN OUR DISCUSSIONS -- DISCUSSIONS ON ISSUES OF MUTUAL INTEREST, RANGING FROM STRATEGIC TRENDS IN THE REGION AND THE WORLD TO BILATERAL AID AND YOUR RAPIDLY GROWING ROLE AS AN OIL EXPORTER. LET ME ASSURE YOU THAT AMERICA REMAINS COMMITTED IN THE MIDDLE EAST TO HELPING MAINTAIN SECURITY AND TO PROMOTING THE PURSUIT OF PEACE.

THERE ARE FEW REGIONS WHERE THE CONFLICTS AND CHALLENGES ARE SO COMPLEX -- AND WHERE THE UNITED STATES FINDS SUCH CRITICAL INTERESTS AT STAKE.

IN THE GULF REGION, WHERE THE U.S. AND SO MANY OTHER NATIONS HAVE AN INTEREST IN UNIMPEDED ACCESS TO VITAL ENERGY RESOURCES.

IN LEBANON, WHERE WE HOPE THE PRESENT POLITICAL IMPASSE WILL BE RESOLVED -- SO THAT THE LEBANESE PEOPLE CAN AT LONG LAST LIVE IN UNITY AND PEACE.

IN THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT, WHERE THE UNITED STATES IS AND WILL ALWAYS BE COMMITTED TO A LASTING SOLUTION -- A TRULY COMPREHENSIVE AND LASTING PEACE SETTLEMENT -- THAT ENDS THAT LONG AND COSTLY CONFLICT.

AND OF COURSE, ON AN ISSUE OF INTENSE IMPORTANCE TO THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC, I LOOK FORWARD TO RECEIVING PRESIDENT SALIH'S VIEWS ON PROSPECTS FOR IMPROVED RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO YEMENS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS FOR REGIONAL PEACE AND STABILITY.

MR. PRESIDENT, I LOOK FORWARD TO OUR TALKS -- TO THE OPPORTUNITY WE'LL HAVE TO BUILD ON WHAT IS ALREADY A STRONG AND STABLE RELATIONSHIP.

ONCE AGAIN, WELCOME TO WASHINGTON. GOD BLESS YOU, GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA -- AND MAY GOD BLESS THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC.

#

DRAFT REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
FOR THE WHITE HOUSE ARRIVAL CEREMONY
for the State Visit of President Saleh
10:00 a.m., January 24, 1990

*State
Arrival
Saleh
1/24/90*

My dear friend, it is indeed a pleasure to welcome you to Washington on your first visit to our historic Capital. Your visit is a particularly happy occasion for me because it allows me in some small way to reciprocate the overwhelming hospitality and warmth that Barbara and I received from you and the people of Yemen when we visited your fascinating country in 1986.

While your country may be thousands of miles away, Yemen is not that distant from the United States. We are home to 50,00 Yemeni immigrants who are as pleased to welcome you to the United States today as I am.

In an era marked by great change in the Middle East region and around the world, I look forward to holding discussions with a man who has held the office of President for eleven years. Under your leadership it has been a productive 11 years filled with significant accomplishments that have improved the quality of life for Yemen's citizens. For in that time, Yemen has realized genuine economic and political development. One noteworthy accomplishment, consistent with the democratic trend now emerging throughout the world, was the free and fair election of Yemen's consultative assembly in July 1988.

Through your visit and our discussions, we seek to solidify our longstanding and enduring relationship. I look forward to discussing many subjects of mutual interest in our talks this morning -- from our bilateral aid programs and your rapidly expanding oil sector to developments throughout the Middle East.

Again, President Saleh, a hearty welcome!

DRAFT DEPARTURE STATEMENT

FOLLOWING THE PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH PRESIDENT SALEH

11:30 a.m., January 24, 1990

It has indeed been my great pleasure to welcome President Saleh to the White House and to participate in this, the first State visit of a President of the Yemen Arab Republic to the United States. This is an historic day for both countries and for our relationship.

President Saleh and I became personally acquainted back in 1986 when I visited his unique country. Yet United States relations with Yemen go back to our recognition of the Yemen Arab Republic shortly after its establishment in 1962. Since then our relationship has broadened to include many spheres of cooperation. We have a significant aid program, and we have helped Yemen realize some of its economic and development goals.

other tie as well.
Another significant tie between the United States and Yemen is the 50,000 Yemeni immigrants who have settled in this country and who have played an instrumental role in creating the solid relationship that exists between us.

*not
hard
to
find*
President Saleh has an extraordinary record of accomplishment. When his predecessor was murdered in a terrorist bomb attack in the center of Sanaa, a shocked country turned to President Saleh. The people of Yemen owe much to his leadership.

*implies
not US is
insecure*
In a time of change, I found it reassuring to sit and talk with a man who has been the President of his country for eleven years. Our discussions were candid and open. I told President Saleh that United States relations with Yemen have never been better, and that we hoped to expand and improve our ties across the board.

I reaffirmed to President Saleh that the United States continues to have critical interests in the Gulf region, particularly unimpeded access to the area's oil resources, and that my Administration -- like that of my last eight predecessors -- is committed to defend those interests.

I also reaffirmed our strong desire for peace and stability in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and my commitment to help the parties find a lasting solution to this problem. I reiterated our strong belief that a dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians on free and fair elections in the occupied territories offers the best hope for moving the peace process forward toward direct negotiations between the parties on a comprehensive peace settlement.

On Lebanon, I expressed my support for President Hraoui and his government, and our hopes that there would soon be a diplomatic resolution to the current impasse with General Aoun, so that the Lebanese people can at long last live in peace and begin the difficult and long overdue task of rebuilding their country.

We also discussed South Yemen and my Administration's dialogue with the Aden government. Because of his long association and experience with the PDRY, I greatly appreciated the advice and insights President Saleh shared with me as we move forward with a process to resume normal U.S. relations with South Yemen.

President Saleh and I agreed to consult frequently on these and other issues in the future and to work together in the continued search for peace for those conflicts not yet resolved in the Middle East region. As the trend toward a peaceful, democratic world continues to emerge, and with the help of leaders like my friend President Saleh, these objectives can be realized.

DRAFT REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT THE STATE DINNER FOR PRESIDENT SALEH
January 24, 1990

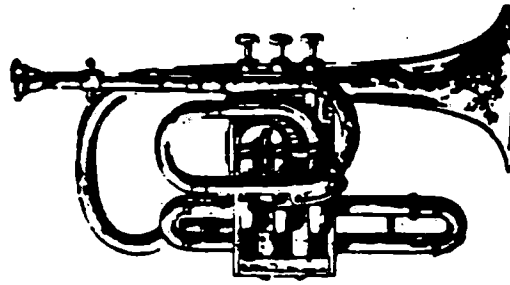
President Saleh, Barbara and I are greatly honored and delighted to welcome you to the White House as our guest tonight. This is indeed an historic occasion -- the first official visit by a Yemeni President to the United States. Your being here brings back many fond memories of our unforgettable trip to your unique country. Among them was the genuine warmth and hospitality we received from you and the Yemeni people throughout our stay. I am pleased to have this opportunity to reciprocate for your generosity.

President Saleh, with whom I became personally acquainted in 1986, has been a friend of this country for many years. I valued my meeting with him then in what were more turbulent times in his region, and I valued the opportunity to meet with him today even more as Yemen is emerging to play a more prominent political and diplomatic role in the region.

All of us here tonight recognize our guest as a man with an extraordinary record of accomplishment -- as an individual, a soldier, a statesman, and the leader of his country. During his eleven years in office, President Saleh's leadership has been instrumental in the development of Yemen as a nation -- politically, economically and militarily. The election of a Yemeni national assembly last year, Yemen's membership in the Arab Cooperation Council, and the development of Yemen's oil sector -- a venture in which I am proud to say that American companies played an important role -- are significant accomplishments of his presidency.

President Saleh and I had very productive, very open discussions on a range of issues of mutual concern. I greatly appreciated the spirit of candor and friendship in which his views were offered. We also took this occasion to reaffirm our close relationship, a relationship that in my view has never been sounder, and our mutual desire to expand the ties that our two nations share.

Barbara and I have enjoyed hosting him and his delegation this evening. This in my view has been a completely successful visit and most delightful reunion.



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ALESSANDRA MARC, Soprano

Reporting on Alessandra Marc's triumph as Silvana in Respighi's LA FIAMMA, The Christian Science Monitor announced that "... an instrument of unsurpassed beauty and impact was ready to begin staking its claim on the international scene." She has since continued her ascent to international recognition as America's newest opera star, creating a sensation wherever she appears.

She first came to international attention when, singing the secondary role of Lisabetta in Giordano's LA CENA DELLE BEFFE, she earned the largest ovations in the history of the Wexford Festival. Her performance of the near-impossible role of Marie in Strauss' FRIEDENSTAG was universally acclaimed the highlight of the Santa Fe Opera's 1988 summer season and she has been reengaged for ARIADNE AUF NAXOS in 1990.

During the 1988-89 season, she sang her first staged AIDA in her debut with the Lyric Opera of Chicago and her first Leonora in LA FORZA DEL DESTINO in her debut with the Greater Miami Opera. This was followed by her debut with the Houston Grand Opera in her first performances of Madame Lidoine in LES DIALOGUES DES CARMELITES. She closes the 1988-89 season with her first ARIADNE AUF NAXOS with the Washington Concert Opera.

Aida will be the role of her Metropolitan Opera debut as well as her debut with the Oper der Stadt Bonn during the 1989-90 season. This season also promises her undertaking the role of the Kaiserin in Strauss' DIE FRAU OHNE SCHATTEN in concert with Edo de Waart and Vara Radio, the Netherlands and FRIEDENSTAG in New York's Carnegie with the Collegiate Chorale, with whom she sang in LA FIAMMA.

Ms. Marc has appeared with the Mostly Mozart Festival as Ismene (Elettra) in Richard Strauss' version of Mozart's IDOMENEO; twice with the Waterloo Festival: as Mariana in Wagner's DAS LIEBESVERBOT and in the title role of Wagner's version of Gluck's IPHIGENIE IN AULIS; and with the Ensemble Instrumental de Grenoble (France) in a concert performance of AIDA.

She devotes almost half her time to concerts and recitals and in recent seasons has appeared with Sir George Solti and the Teatro Comunale di Bologna in the Verdi "Requiem"; with the Seattle Symphony Orchestra under Gerard Schwarz in the Beethoven "Symphony No. 9"; with the Toronto Symphony under Andrew Davis in Mendelssohn's "Elijah"; with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra at the May Festival under James Conlon in Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and in a return engagement with the Cincinnati Symphony in the Beethoven "Missa Solemnis" under Music Director Jesús López-Cobos. She has appeared in recital at the Kennedy Center on the "Stars of Opera" Series of the Washington Performing Arts Society and at the Ambassador Foundation in Pasadena, where her recital was recorded by Angel Records and is scheduled for a late summer release.

Future orchestral engagements include the Verdi "Requiem" with the Columbus Symphony Orchestra under Christian Badea and in a tour with the Montreal Symphony under Charles Dutoit; the Dvorak "Stabat Mater" in Chicago's Grant Park, the Verdi "Requiem" with the Ensemble Instrumental de Grenoble and the Seattle Seattle Symphony under Gerard Schwarz and Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra under Gunther Herbig.

Born in West Berlin, Alessandra Marc studied at the University of Maryland and currently makes her home outside of Washington, D.C.

Addendum for 1989-90

6 concerts in Tokyo and Osaka, Japan; with Agnes Baltsa, Gabriela Benackova, Vladimir Atlantov and Bernd Weikl, conducted by Garcia Navarro

alessandra the great

Emerging out of nowhere,

Alessandra Marc is opera's newest star



Alessandra Marc has the most beautiful voice in the world. When she is silent, that's an opinion; she sings, and it is fact.

Audiences may be a bit nonplussed when she walks onstage in her voluminous emerald-green gown and gold pumps. Though a handsome woman, she is large even by the traditional standards of opera singers. Her initial impact is as striking as it is disconcerting.

But then there is the voice. The sound emanates as a phosphorescence suspended in the air a few feet in front of her face. It swells, filling the hall with a luminous cloud of powdered gold and silver. Any doubts from the audience have vanished, for she has succeeded beyond impediment—beyond imagining. And if she weighed an ounce less than she does, the ovation she receives would plaster her to the back wall of the auditorium. Hers is the triumph that stills the critical tongue. She is a star.

Marc is creating excitement in the operatic world, first because she has the rarest type of female voice—a true dramatic soprano—and it's probably the most important female vocal instrument to appear in the past

thirty years; and second because she seems to have come out of nowhere. She has emerged in the spotlight of the international scene straight from a chorus in Baltimore, the city that movie director John Waters has called "the hairdo capital of the world." When Marc made her American opera debut in Santa Fe last July, it was the second time she'd ever been in a staged opera. Next October she will make her Metropolitan Opera debut, probably in the title role of *Aida*. The stakes are pretty high: *Aida* is one of the most familiar, most loved operas in the Met's repertory, and one of which audiences expect the highest standards.

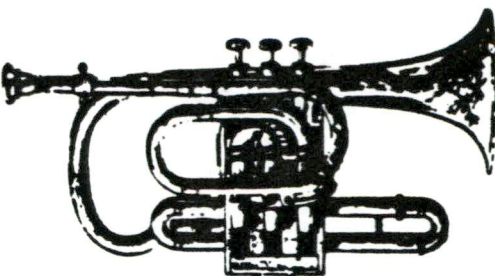
Entering the scene, her initial impact is striking; she charges the air with romance

"I would have preferred to serve some sort of apprenticeship," Marc says. "But I didn't have much choice. I dropped out of music school at the University of Maryland. Got tired of driving my motorcycle back and forth on the freeway, and I wanted to be a singer more than I wanted to have my head busted open." A motorcycle? "A Honda 550-4," she explains. "Pretty heavy-duty, but not hard-core, like a Harley-Davidson."

"I joined a local chorus," she says, "and entered some contests. I won some and lost some. But I had no real manager, no connections; and without that, you can't do anything." Her big break came three years ago. While on a visit to New York City, a friend persuaded her to go with him to Maestro, a now-defunct restaurant across the street from Lincoln Center where late at night anybody who wanted to could get up and sing. She did, and was heard by a diner from the prestigious Herbert H. Breslin office—the people who manage Luciano Pavarotti. A contract was signed. The rest is—well, Alessandra Marc is still writing her story.

What makes the advent of Marc even sweeter to watch is that the public's reaction to her is more than an appreciation of the inhumanly beautiful sound she emits. Audiences love to discover her. She's still virtually unheard-of, even among those diehard opera fans who religiously track the new. Hearing her for the first time is rather like discovering Victoria Falls or Antarctica in a world where you thought everything was already mapped and charted.

—DAVID DANIEL

*Great Falls*

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1989

The Washington Post



BY CHRISTIAN STEINER

Soprano Alessandra Marc.

For the Soprano, New Highs

Alessandra Marc, on the Road From Washington to the Met

By Joseph McLellan
Washington Post Staff Writer

When the Washington Concert Opera presents "Ariadne auf Naxos" in the Lisner Auditorium tomorrow night, Washington will have its last chance, for the foreseeable future, to hear one of the city's most extraordinary musicians.

"After 'Ariadne,'" says soprano Alessandra Marc, who will sing the title role, "I have nothing else scheduled in Washington."

Meanwhile, she is singing nearly everywhere else, including her Metropolitan Opera debut in October in the title role of "Aida"—a role she has already sung in Chicago and will be singing in Bonn in December. And she will sing "Ariadne" in Santa Fe, N.M., this summer. Tomorrow night's performance is a sort of tryout "to see how the shoe fits," she says. "I'm still discovering a lot about Ariadne, but vocally and musically, it's a good role for me."

After years in a sort of holding pattern, Marc's career took off like a rocket last summer in Santa Fe when she sang the challenging role of Marie in Richard Strauss' seldom-heard "Friedenstag."

"I'm the phantom wife," she said in an interview, smiling at her husband Remy David, a Washington-based audio engineer for NBC. "I've been home maybe a week and a half since November. It's been very stressful, doing major roles in major opera houses for the first time, but it's also a way of proving to myself that I can indeed do it and do a good job. It's not the ideal situation, of course, to go from doing 'Aida' for the first time—with the Chicago Lyric Opera—to doing 'La Forza del Destino' for the first time with the Greater Miami Opera and 'Dialogues of the Carmelites' for the first time with the Houston Grand Opera, all within a few months.

"Now, I'll be doing 'Ariadne' for the first time. This summer, I think I have August free, and I will keep it that way, too. I want to work on 'Aida' for my Met debut and also begin working on 'Die Frau Ohne Schatten,' which I will be singing with Edo de Waart in Amsterdam for Dutch Radio next spring and possibly in Santa Fe in the summer of '91."

Her first record, a live recital at Ambassador College in Pasadena, Calif., is expected from Angel Records at the end of the summer.

This leap into the international spotlight comes six years after Marc, now in her early thirties, won the Metropolitan Opera audition in Washington. She has sung some secondary roles for the Washington Opera in "The Barber of Seville," "Macbeth" and "L'Elisir d'Amore," but not recently; her career with this company came to an abrupt halt when Rafael Frühbeck de Burgos refused to accept her for the role of Frasquita in "Carmen." His objection was one that has been heard since then, in one form or another, from critics all over the United States and Europe: She has one of the great dramatic soprano voices of our time, but she also has a weight problem that undermines her credibility as an actress.

It is the problem Luciano Pavarotti faced—though sexist values probably make it more serious for a woman. But now opera companies are beginning to accept her unwieldy dimensions for the sake of the extraordinary voice—a prospect she still looks at cautiously. "Don't call me 'diva,'" she says. "I don't think I've earned it."

True, but she has been working at it for a while. "When I was in high school," she says, "I think I knew

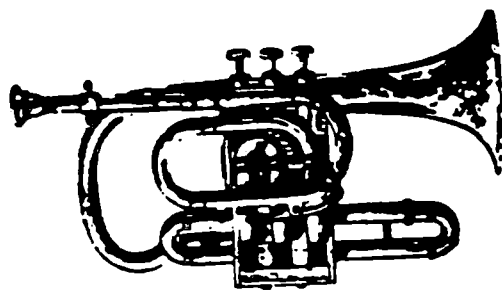


BY CHRISTIAN STEINER

Soprano Alessandra Marc.

music would be my life, but I never suspected that opera would be. I had fantasies, as many people do, about being . . . another Barbra Streisand or Linda Ronstadt, perhaps."

Alessandra Marc



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Her father, a Polish-born officer in U.S. military intelligence, is the family member with a taste for opera, particularly for "Tales of Hoffmann." Her mother, a German who met her father when she was a waitress at the officers' club in Berlin, prefers American big band music.

Born in Berlin, Marc was raised in the Washington-Baltimore area. "German is my native language," she says. "I learned English when I was so I could go to American schools. I think I learned it over the summer, playing with neighborhood kids."

Her special feeling for music first came to her family's attention when she was a 3-year-old living in Berlin. According to family legend, she heard "Don Giovanni" on the radio, became entranced and started throwing tantrums if anyone tried to change the station. A month or two later, she reportedly recognized Mozart's music when excerpts were again played on the radio.

The family has also preserved a tape of her singing a German folk song, "Du, du, Liegst Mir im Herzen," at about the same age with a remarkably mature vocal technique. "Maybe some day we will release that with some of my more recent work and let people see how the voice has developed," Marc says, laughing.

Marc is one wife who has no problems with her mother-in-law. Before starting studies with Marilyn Cotlow, she recalls, "I was told that I had a lovely lyric instrument and that probably the heaviest repertoire I would ever sing would be 'La Bohème.' Nobody thought that I could be a world-class dramatic soprano until I met up with my teacher. That was in 1980, when I was at the University of Maryland, seeking a bachelor of music degree. I was a very unhappy student, not a very good one, and . . . I decided that a college degree was not going to prepare me for the career of my choice . . .

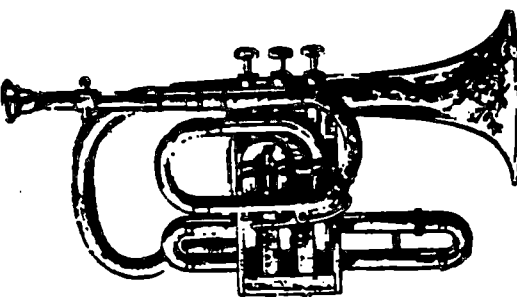
"Frequently, you will find unhealthy relationships between teacher and student—a codependent kind of situation. It's not been that way with Marilyn; I've been very fortunate. From day one she said, 'This is what you do right, this is where you have a potential for greatness, keep doing that, and this can be improved upon and let's work on this.'"

While she was singing "Dialogues of the Carmelites" in Houston, Plácido Domingo (who was there for "Otello") came to hear her. "Afterward," she recalls, "he came backstage and introduced me to his mother, who was with him. 'Well, Mr. Domingo,' I asked him, 'do you think you would like to sing with me?' 'Yes,' he said, 'but I want to conduct you.' In the future, I'd like to work with Domingo in some capacity."

"I would like to do a lot more recording in studios. And Remy and I aspire to work together; I would like very much for him to produce and engineer my recordings in the future . . . I'd like very much to sing in Berlin. My grandmother and I have a very special relationship and I'd like to sing there before she passes on. It would be very nice if I could sing here in Washington at some point, with the Washington Opera company, as well as with the National Symphony. I know that it's hardest to make an impression in your home town—but maybe it's just a matter of time."

And since last summer in Santa Fe, it is all beginning to seem possible.

is from



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AMERICAN SOPRANO — Alessandra Marc will sing arias and art songs in a recital at 8 p.m. Thursday at the Carpenter Center.

Alessandra Marc poised for stardom

By Clarke Bustard
Times-Dispatch staff writer

Is Alessandra Marc the next great American soprano?

Some earlier greats are convinced of it. One of them, Leonie Rysanek, called Ms. Marc "the most important voice I've heard in 30 years."

Ms. Marc is due in town Thursday night for a recital, part of the Richmond International Festival of Music. She makes her local debut nearing the summit of a 15-month climb.

For the past year, leading American opera companies have been presenting Ms. Marc with ferocious challenges. Each time she's come up a winner.

"Since last summer, I've sung five major roles in major houses," Ms. Marc says. "It was a huge amount to undertake in less than a year."

At Santa Fe last July, she was cast as Marie, the starring female role in "Friedenstag," a rarely heard opera by Richard Strauss.

"It's obscure for a reason," she discovered. "The soprano role is virtually impossible to sing. I had, realistically speaking, about five months to learn it and pray it would be something I'd live to talk about later."

She lived, but she hasn't had much time for talking.

In quick succession, "I was thrown onstage for the last two performances of a run of [Verdi's] 'Aida' at the Chicago Lyric Opera — not even any stage rehearsal

for that — and then Leonora in Verdi's 'La Forza del Destino' in Miami, and Madame Lidoine in Poulenc's 'Dialogues of the Carmelites' in Houston and [Strauss'] 'Adriadne auf Naxos' with the Washington Concert Opera.

"Now, ideally, you would want to be able to work out and live with each of these roles for a year or two before going onstage with a major company.

"But the facts of life and realities of this business just don't work that way — you take the opportunity when it presents itself."

The biggest challenge so far comes in October, when Ms. Marc makes her Metropolitan Opera debut as Aida. "No doubt about it, I'm taking a risk," introducing herself to the country's most demanding operagoers in a role they've heard from all the greats in their prime.

Facing her Met debut, "I have to fall back on a cliché: 'The only thing we have to fear is fear itself,'" Ms. Marc said last week in a telephone interview. "I long ago decided that fear just wasn't going to be part of my thought process."

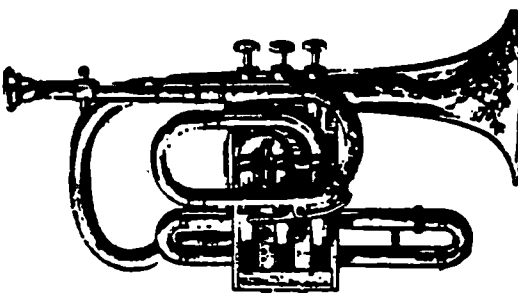


Richmond International Festival Of Music

Sunday, July 9, 1989

Richmond Times-Dispatch

News from



Herbert H. Breslin INC.

119 West 57th Street, Room 1505
N.Y., N.Y. 10019 • (212) 246-5480

Sunday, July 9, 1989

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Marc poised for stardom

The 32-year-old soprano, born in West Berlin and brought up in Baltimore, attended the University of Maryland and sang in its chorus and other Washington area ensembles. She came out of the Washington Opera chorus to sing small roles for the company.

While continuing her studies with the veteran contralto Marilyn Cotlow, Ms. Marc began to take on oratorio and concert-opera engagements.

Her first big break came in 1983, when she won the Metropolitan Opera National Council Auditions.

"This business of making a career has been all

on-the-job training" for Ms. Marc. "I don't think anything has happened the way I thought it would or the way people told me it would. I've found that the decisions you make at the moment determine the path your career will take.

"And I've found that you should never be afraid to gamble."

"Aida" might be a deceptive introduction to the Met, for the betting is that German repertory will be central to Ms. Marc's career.

"I'm told by other singers that Wagner and Strauss will be my calling card, and I guess that makes sense. I'm German by birth, German is my native language."

Scarcity value figures in the equation, too. Wagner and Strauss require big dramatic soprano voices like Ms. Marc's, and for a generation such

voices have been in short supply.

"But you can't make a meal on two composers and a few roles," she said. "I have to have more variety and freedom to express myself. There's certainly more Italian repertory I want to do, some French music, and I'd like to discover Spanish and Russian repertory, too.

"My teacher and I think I'm one of those singers who works hard enough and has a solid enough foundation in vocal technique to do a large variety of roles and styles, not just the big German roles."

Soprano Alessandra Marc, accompanied by pianist William Hicks, will sing arias and art songs by Mozart, Brahms, Wagner, Berlioz, Strauss and Verdi in a recital at 8 p.m. Thursday at the Carpenter Center. (Ticket information: 782-3900.)

ALESSANDRA MARC THANK YOU / SALIH STATE DINNER

**THANK YOU ALESSANDRA FOR SUCH AN EXQUISITE
PERFORMANCE. WE HAVE JUST HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR
THIS COUNTRY'S NEWEST OPERA STAR. YOU ARE SETTING
RECORDS WITH YOUR PERFORMANCES AT EVERY MAJOR HOUSE
HERE IN AMERICA AND ABROAD, AND WE'RE PLEASED TO HAVE
YOU PLAY THE WHITE HOUSE.**

**IT'S NICE TO KNOW YOU ARE A LOCAL VIRGINIAN SO
BARBARA AND I CAN CALL ON YOU TO PERFORM FOR US AGAIN.
AGAIN, THANK YOU, AND THE VERY BEST TO YOU.**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JANUARY 24, 1990

MEMO

TO: KRISTEN GEAR, SPEECHWRITING
FM: CATHY FENTON, SOCIAL OFFICE *037*
RE: DRAFT TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S THANK YOU/YEMEN
STATE DINNER ENTERTAINMENT/ALESSANDRA MARC

✓ ----THANK YOU ALESSANDRA FOR SUCH AN EXQUISITE PERFORMANCE. WE
ARE SO PLEASED TO HAVE YOU HERE WITH US THIS EVENING FOR OUR
SPECIAL GUEST, PRESIDENT SALEH OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF YEMEN.

PRESIDENT SALEH + OUR GUESTS TONIGHT HAVE JUST
----AS THIS COUNTRY'S NEWEST OPERA STAR, YOU ARE SETTING RECORDS
WITH YOUR PERFORMANCES AT EVERY MAJOR HOUSE HERE IN AMERICA
AND ABROAD. YOU WERE THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE SANTA FE OPERA'S
SUMMER SEASON AND RECEIVED RAVED REVIEWS FOR YOUR STARRING
ROLE IN "AIDA" AT THE MET.

*HAD THE
OPPORTUNITY
TO HEAR*

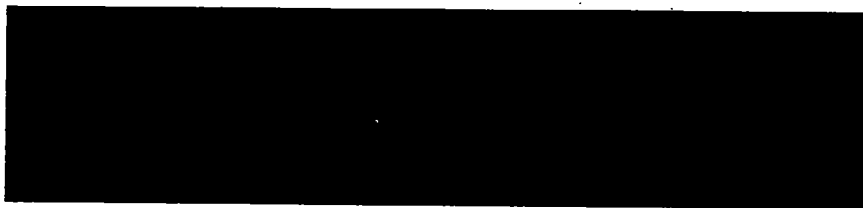
A PERFORMER

----IT'S NICE TO KNOW YOU ARE A LOCAL VIRGINIAN SO BARBARA AND I
CAN CALL ON YOU AND YOUR WONDERFUL ACCOMPANIST DAVID TRIESTRAM,
(Tree-stram) TO COME BACK TO THE WHITE HOUSE. AGAIN, THANK
YOU, AND THE VERY BEST TO YOU BOTH.

PERFORM FOR US AGAIN.

*AND WE'RE PLEASED TO HAVE
YOU PLAY ~~BACK~~ THE WHITE
HOUSE.*

2407



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*Per our
conversation!*

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THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

GEOGRAPHY

The Yemen Arab Republic (Y.A.R.) is located in the southwestern corner of the Arabian Peninsula, just north of the Bab el-Mandeb Strait joining the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Its neighbors are Saudi Arabia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (P.D.R.Y.).

Yemen is the most mountainous, best watered and most fertile land in the Arabian Peninsula. The mountains are heavily terraced for agriculture and reach heights of 12,000 feet above sea level. A normally sufficient rainfall and agreeable mountain climate make it an important agricultural area. The Tihama, a hot, sandy, semi-desert strip about 40 miles wide, separates the Red Sea coast from the less arid mountainous area of the interior.

The capital of the Y.A.R. is Sana'a, located 7,120 feet above sea level in the center of the country. Taiz, at 4,600 feet above sea level, is the major city of the southern part of the country. Hodeida, at the center of the Red Sea coastal strip, is the main port.

PEOPLE

The population of the Y.A.R. is 9,300,000. It is growing at an annual rate of over 3 percent. The official language of Yemen is Arabic.

Unlike other people of the Arabian Peninsula, who are nomadic or seminomadic, Yemenis are sedentary and live in small villages and towns throughout the country. About 15 percent of the population is urban.

- more -

HISTORY

Yemen was the earliest seat of Arabian culture, dating from the early part of the first millennium before Christ. Its territory was once part of the ancient Kingdom of Sheba, a prosperous link in the trade between Africa and India. With the rise of Islam the country formed a part of the caliphate and later of successor states to the caliphate.

The Turks maintained varying degrees of control over Yemen from the 16th century onward, and the last full Turkish occupation was from 1872 to 1918. The royalist Imamate government of the Hamid al-Din dynasty ruled the country from 1918 until 1962. During the Imamate, Yemen was one of the few Muslim countries that was not opened to modernizing influences. Yemenis were isolated from the outside world and from one another by state policy and a lack of infrastructure.

In September 1962, republican forces in North Yemen overthrew the ruling Imamate government. Royalist elements fought a protracted counter-revolution which was put down finally by 1968.

GOVERNMENT

Since taking office in 1978, President Ali Abdullah Saleh has exercised moderate and pragmatic leadership and has implemented measures to ensure the government will be responsive to the popular will.

In August 1982, a 1,000-member People's General Congress met and approved a national charter. Municipal elections were held in 1982. In July 1985, elections were held to select representatives to the Local Councils for Cooperative Development. These councils permit communities to consult with the central government on prospective development projects for their areas.

The president appoints the vice presidents, the prime minister, and the cabinet. The prime minister functions as an administrative official, coordinating the activities of the ministries. The present government was elected in 1984. More recently, one of the first elected assemblies on the Arabian Peninsula was convened in Yemen in 1988.

ECONOMY

Since the mid-1970's, Yemen has modernized in stages, setting development priorities according to five-year plans. The focus of the five-year plan from 1976-1981 was improvement of the country's infrastructure. During that time a network of roads was built, telecommunication systems were expanded and updated, and construction of two power stations was begun to provide electricity to the country.

For the five-year plan from 1981-1986, the government set as its priority the development of natural resources and improvement of the agricultural sector. Following the discovery of oil in 1984, a 10,000 barrel-a-day refinery was built at the oil field in Mareb. Construction of a major pipeline to the Red Sea was completed in 1987.

The current five-year plan aims to make further advances in agriculture, industry, education, training, health, electricity, water, roads, and social services. Emphasis also continues on the discovery and usage of natural resources.

Yemen began oil exports in 1988, following completion of an oil pipeline from the Mareb oil field to the Red Sea. Today, the country's primary exports are crude oil, cotton, coffee, hides, and vegetables. Imported goods include petroleum, textiles and other consumer goods, sugar, grain, flour, and other food products.

* * *



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THE ECONOMY OF THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Since the 1962 revolution, the Yemen Arab Republic (Y.A.R.) has progressed steadily in economic development, in government institution building, and through expansion of its educational, health, and transportation systems. The inauguration of oil exports in 1988 has contributed significantly to the Yemeni economy.

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND CHALLENGES

Gross domestic product (GDP) of the Y.A.R., in constant 1986 prices, increased 20 percent, including oil, in 1988. Components of GDP in 1988 were agriculture, 26 percent; crude petroleum, 11 percent; manufacturing, 13 percent; trade, 11 percent; transportation, 11 percent; communications, 11 percent; government services, 15 percent; and mining, below 1 percent.

Exports in 1988 surged to \$852 million, from \$57 million in 1987, due primarily to the completion of the country's first oil pipeline and the beginning of oil exports. Other export products include cotton, coffee, hides, and vegetables. Principal importers of products from the Y.A.R. include the United States, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Japan.

Yemen's imports rose, from \$1.26 billion in 1987 to \$1.31 billion in 1988. Imported goods include refined petroleum products, expected to decline as the country's refining capacity grows, textiles and consumer goods, sugar, grain, flour, and other food products.

Imports originate mainly from Italy, Saudi Arabia, the United States, Japan, and the United Kingdom and are financed primarily by a combination of export earnings, remittances from the more than 1 million Yemenis working in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries, and foreign aid grants.

- more -

With both remittances and donor aid on the decline, Yemen has inaugurated a series of measures to increase foreign exchange. To achieve its objectives of price stability, measured growth, and orderly development of infrastructure such as educational and electrical facilities, the government has focused on curbing the expansion of domestic liquidity and limiting import licenses.

The Yemeni rial has varied widely against the dollar in this decade. Since 1988, the official exchange rate has been 9.75 YR to \$1US. In 1984, the official exchange rate was 5.75 YR to \$1US; in January 1987, it was 9.00 YR to \$1US.

Despite imbalances and bottlenecks which inevitably accompany rapid change, Yemen's modernization continues at a rapid pace.

DEVELOPMENTS BY SECTOR

Yemen's major sectors have grown steadily in recent years, as described below:

Petroleum: The Y.A.R. is exporting between 185,000 and 195,000 barrels of crude oil per day, enough to purchase refined oil products for domestic consumption. Recoverable reserves are put at about 800 million barrels. New explorations are underway in four concession areas. Yemeni crude oil is high quality and low sulphur and demands a price premium. The prime export markets are the United States and Europe.

Efforts continue to organize exploration in the Joint Investment area (JIA) between North and South Yemen, which measures 2,200 kilometers. The Governments of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen have formed the Yemen Company for Investments in Oil and Minerals to develop the JIA while unification talks between the two countries continue.

Yemen is also richly endowed with natural gas. Reserves are estimated at 5.5 billion cubic meters. In October 1989, an agreement was signed by Yemen's Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources, Ahmed Ali-Mohanny, and representatives of Exxon and Hunt Oil Company to build a gas liquefaction plant east of Sana'a. Bottled liquid petroleum gas for domestic consumption will replace imports and help save foreign exchange.

Mining: Despite the small contribution of mining to GDP in 1988, development of minerals and building materials is a high priority in the current five-year plan. Exploration for precious metals continues, centering around old mining sites that contain near-commercial concentration of gold, silver, zinc, and lead.

Agriculture: Development of agriculture, which contributed almost 30 percent to GDP in 1988, is a high priority for government planners and foreign aid donors. Production can vary widely from year to year, because most farming is rain-fed.

Since 1984, the government has encouraged cereal production for food security and to conserve foreign exchange. Fruit and vegetable imports have been curtailed in an effort to promote domestic production. Yemen is now self-sufficient in these crops. Surpluses are channeled into food processing ventures, and Yemen aims to boost exports of these products to neighboring countries.

Industry: According to U.S. industry experts who have toured agro-business sector facilities in Yemen, the plants use world-class technologies and operating systems. Machinery is well-chosen and maintained; workers are well-trained and motivated.

Large-scale food processing operations turning out dairy products, juices, candy, cookies, canned fruits, and vegetables account for about 40 percent of value-added in manufacturing. The privately owned flour mill in Hodeidah is one of the largest flour mills in the world, with an annual capacity of about 600,000 tons.

Most other private sector operations are small in scale. They use traditional technologies and have limited distribution systems.

The government operates large textile and cement factories. Mixed public/private sector companies produce pharmaceuticals and cigarettes.

The government welcomes foreign investors. The Ministry of Economy, Supply, and Trade, is drafting a new investment code that will provide more sweeping and generous investment incentives.



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THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

The Yemen Arab Republic (Y.A.R.) pursues a foreign policy which reflects a pragmatic, realistic view of the world and is rooted in the Arab consensus and based on non-alignment. Non-interference with the internal affairs of other states and respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of other countries are pillars of Yemen's foreign policy.

RELATIONS BETWEEN NORTH YEMEN AND SOUTH YEMEN

Despite past tensions, the Y.A.R. and its neighbor, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (P.D.R.Y.), have worked at maintaining peaceable relations that are characterized by frequent head-of-state visits and discussions of unification. The two parts of Yemen also agreed to the joint exploration of their border for oil.

These efforts culminated with the joint December 1, 1989, announcement that the leaders of North Yemen and South Yemen have agreed to merge into a single state by November 30, 1990. The two parts of Yemen have developed a draft 136-article unity constitution. It will be referred to their legislative bodies for endorsement.

ARAB COOPERATION COUNCIL

The Y.A.R. is a founder of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC), a regional organization formed in February 1989. Yemen's partners in the group are Egypt, Iraq and Jordan. The leaders of these countries have met twice since the group's founding, most recently in Sana'a in September, to discuss economic issues such as labor flows, investment, and commercial codes.

- more -

A primary aim of the council is establishment of a practical framework for a common market based on the European Community. Also on the ACC agenda are Middle East issues including Lebanon, Iraq's 1980-1988 conflict with Iran, and the Palestinian question.

YEMENI-U.S. RELATIONS

The United States and Yemen established diplomatic relations in 1946. In 1959, a resident legation, which was later elevated to embassy status, was established in Taiz. The United States recognized the Yemen Arab Republic on December 19, 1962, two months after the September Revolution.

During a border conflict with South Yemen in February 1979, the United States cooperated with Saudi Arabia in expanding security assistance to the Y.A.R. The United States continues to provide training and maintenance support through an office of military cooperation.

The association between Yemen and the United States has been friendly. In 1984, Hunt Oil of Dallas, Texas, discovered oil in the Y.A.R. Then-Vice President Bush visited Yemen in April 1986 to join President Saleh for the inauguration of the Mareb oil refinery.

In addition to U.S. support for development through its AID program, about 50 Peace Corps volunteers serve in the Y.A.R. in agricultural development, irrigation, nursing, and as English teachers.

* * *



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YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC - A CULTURAL HISTORY

It was known by the Greeks and Romans as Arabia Felix - Fortunate Arabia. The Yemen Arab Republic's (YAR) ancient history ranks in richness with the ancient civilizations of the Nile valley, the Jordan valley and Mesopotamia. It is from this land, legend has it, the Queen of Sheba once reigned.

In ancient times, the YAR was most famous for two attributes.

The first, that Al Mukha, a small port on the Red Sea, was once the world's sole coffee exporting port. Yemen invented the beverage that took Europe by storm in the 1600s. And secondly, the fame of the ancient Marib Dam was mentioned in classical writings of the Greeks and Romans long before the arrival of Islam. So significant are these symbols that they are enshrined in the modern national emblem.

In addition to being the sole coffee exporter, YAR was once a major supplier along the spice trading route. Locally produced frankincense and myrrh were carried by caravans of thousands of camels along the "Gold and Incense Road" from the Indian Ocean all the way north to the Mediterranean. The area also served as a major import center, bringing spices, ebony, silk and fine textiles from India and rare woods, feathers, animal skins and gold from the African coast which were then carried by caravan as far as Jordan, and then by sea to Rome and Athens.

In 570 A.D., the "Year of the Elephant" and birth year of the Prophet Mohammed, the Marib Dam was destroyed by sediment that had built up over the years by seasonal floods. The Marib Dam and the intricate irrigation system dependent on the dam had supported the region, making it the most fertile in Arabia. During the same period, the incense trade started to diminish and together these led to the decline of this exceptionally rich economy. Whole segments of the remaining population emigrated north as far as Medina (Saudi Arabia) and even Syria.

- more -

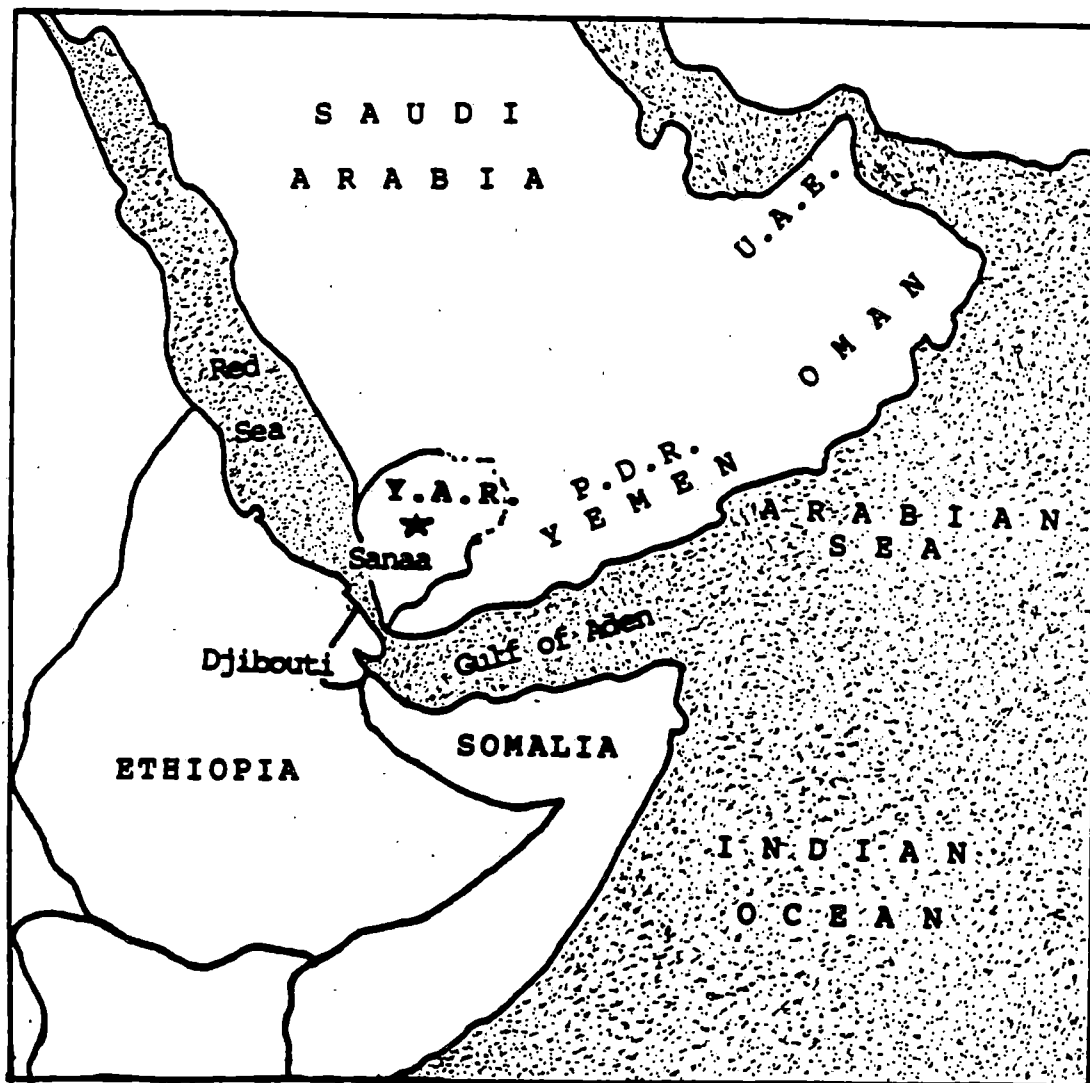


After the spread of Islam, the city of Sana'a replaced the ancient city Marib, becoming a center for religious learning and studies. The YAR was the home of Arabia's first university, Al Asha'er, founded in 819 A.D. There, Ahmed Abu Musa Al-Jaladi developed a mathematical system he called al-jabr. We call it algebra.

The discovery of oil in 1984, some say the richest grade oil on the Arabian Peninsula, invites comparison to the days of Arabia Felix. With the new pipeline running across the YAR countryside, not unlike the Gold and Incense Road of ancient time, the Land of Sheba is ripe once again for the YAR to become a leading economic and cultural force in Arabia and worldwide.

Throughout Arabia, the YAR is famous for its architecture. It is believed that Yemenis were among the first to engineer multi-level structures. Mud-brick "skyscrapers", many of them centuries old, dot the sky throughout the area.

* * *



Official Name:
Yemen Arab Republic
(North Yemen)

30 Years of U.S.-Yemeni Cooperation



1059-1989

U.S. interest in the Yemen Arab Republic is not dependent on American strategic concerns. It is an outgrowth of U.S. interest in stronger, more stable economies throughout the world.

The United States' partnership with the people of Yemen has been a special one for more than 30 years.

It is a relationship dedicated to strengthening development and improving economic opportunity.

U.S. interest in the Yemen Arab Republic is not dependent on American strategic concerns. It is, rather, an outgrowth of American interest in stronger, more stable economies throughout the world. The United States seeks to help Yemen become a more viable provider for its people and an articulate voice for their aspirations and—as a nation—to become an active participant in the world's commerce.

By helping Yemeni raise their living standards and by promoting private sector development, the United States hopes to strengthen trade ties and build a durable, long-term relationship that benefits both countries. This can be done only in close collaboration with the government and private sector and in direct response to their needs.

Early U.S. Support

Although American involvement in Yemen began in 1959, when a U.S. legation opened in Taiz, substantial support did not begin until after the 1962 revolution. The United States was among the first countries to recognize the new government. Economic assistance was one way to demonstrate this support. From 1959 to 1967, the United States, through USAID and its predecessor organization, the International Cooperation Agency, provided \$42.7 million in road, water and food assistance.

During the 1960s, American aid focused on helping the government of Yemen construct infrastructure and on giving rural people greater access to public services. Legacies of this assistance include the Sana'a-Taiz and Taiz-Mocha roads, the John F. Kennedy Memorial Water System in Taiz, and the National Public Water Supply and Sanitation Department. U.S. foreign aid also helped send 100 Yemeni students to the American University in Beirut to study agriculture, engineering, education, business administration and other useful fields. This focus led to improved productivity and fostered economic growth.



The severing of diplomatic ties in 1967 temporarily ended the aid relationship, but relations were restored in 1972, and the restoration of economic assistance followed two years later. On April 20, 1974, the United States and Yemen signed an Economic, Technical and Related Assistance Agreement, and in March 1975, the USAID office in Sana'a was upgraded to a full mission, greatly enhancing the ability of the United States to provide aid.

USAID quickly stepped up its assistance. By the end of the 1970s, \$58.7 million had been provided for a variety of development programs. Water system construction continued in Taiz, in Sana'a and in several rural areas. Land, mineral and soil surveys were conducted, and agricultural research and training were aimed at improving local cereal grain and fruit production. Health and nutrition studies also were funded.

Recent Programs

U.S. assistance continued to increase during the 1980s. Total aid during the decade exceeded

\$282 million, including \$60 million for rice and wheat imports through the Title I Food for Peace program. Almost all of this economic assistance has been provided on a grant basis.

Since 1980, U.S.-Yemeni development strategy has emphasized improvements in agriculture, education and training, health and water resources. Agricultural programs have involved the collaboration of a consortium of U.S. schools including Colorado State, Oregon State, New Mexico State and California Polytechnic universities. USAID assisted Yemen in developing agricultural education facilities at Ibb, Surdud and Sana'a and in conducting extensive training programs to strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture and the new agriculture faculty at Sana'a University. U.S. assistance also contributed in part to Yemen's dramatic improvements in poultry and fruit production during the 1980s.

USAID assisted with the training and education of more than 150 teacher-training instructors and revised the primary education curriculum at Sana'a University, while establishing math and science education laboratories. A new educational support project currently is aimed at improving primary school curricula.

USAID-supported scholarship programs furthered the education of faculty members of Sana'a University in economics, science, education and agriculture. During the 1970s and 1980s, such programs provided more than 560 scholarships for study in the United States — 86 at the doctorate level, 158 at the master's degree level and 325 at the bachelor's degree level. Another 112 scholarships were provided for university study elsewhere in the Arab world. At present, about half the estimated 600 Yemeni students in the United States are on USAID scholarships.

The Tihama Primary Health Care Project, which was concluded in 1989, helped establish 65 primary health-care units in Yemen's Hodeidah Governorate. A follow-on child survival project is now under way in six

governorates, directed at improving immunization services, expanding the availability of oral rehydration therapy and providing information on nutrition and maternal and child health care.

With USAID assistance, the Ministry of Public Works has built 170 rural water systems throughout Yemen, and although the Small Rural Water Systems project concluded in 1989, support for water system construction will continue using proceeds from the sale of Food for Peace commodities. Such proceeds also fund local costs of other development activities, including reconstruction following the Dhamar earthquake of December 1982. Through the sale of Food for Peace commodities, USAID also was able to assist the government of Yemen in upgrading facilities at Sana'a University and in a number of rural development efforts.

Present and Future

Today, in response to the request of the government of Yemen, more than half the USAID resources in the republic are devoted to agriculture. To increase Yemen's technical resources and capabilities, USAID will devote much of its efforts to training and funding efforts to strengthen the Sana'a University agriculture faculty, the Agricultural Research Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

By helping Yemen raise its living standards and by promoting private sector development, the United States hopes to strengthen trade ties and build a long-term relationship that benefits both countries.



***The U.S.
foreign assistance
program is a
partnership
working toward
broad-based
economic growth
and greater
democratic
participation.***

During the 1990s, USAID will conduct a major program designed to increase fruit and vegetable production. Direct support also will be provided to the nation's private sector in order to ensure the viability of Yemen's agricultural economy.

Child survival will continue to receive attention. The Accelerated Cooperation for Child Survival Project will focus on improved health for children under the age of five in an effort to lower Yemen's high infant mortality rate. Activities aimed at strengthening Yemen's primary education system also will continue.

Yemen's oil reserves, which are modest by regional standards, may be exhausted by the turn of the century unless new discoveries are made. It is essential that the nation's production and productivity be increased and that new sources of productive employment be found. A new private sector initiative will assist in this area, as will such innovative USAID-supported programs as the International Executive Service Corps, which uses the technical expertise of retired American executives to work with private Yemeni firms.

United States and Yemen, Working Together

The U.S. foreign assistance program is a partnership of committed nations, working toward the same ends: broad-based economic growth, social advancement, stable government and greater democratic participation.

Yemen already possesses many of the conditions necessary for such an outcome: an open economy, a strong private sector, a commitment to democratic principles and a determination to succeed. When these characteristics are supported by financial and technical assistance, significant improvements are possible. The U.S. government and the people of the United States stand ready to help and to work with the people of Yemen.





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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, January 18, 1990

For more information:
Charles Pucie,
Lauri Fitz-Pegado, or
Lynn Brinton
202 333-7400

PRESIDENT OF YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC TO MAKE FIRST STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES

Washington, D.C. -- The President of the Yemen Arab Republic, His Excellency Ali Abdullah Saleh, arrives in Washington, D.C. Tuesday, January 23, for the first state visit of a Yemeni president to the United States. President Saleh is expected to review progress toward unification of North and South Yemen and its contribution to the future peace and stability of the Arabian Peninsula.

North Yemen and South Yemen reached agreement in December on a draft constitution, designed to return the two parts of Yemen to a single national identity with more than two-thousand-year-old-roots. "The unification agreement comes at a time when the Yemeni people are striving to realize their aspirations for a better life," said President Saleh. "We view this as a very positive step toward the stability and prosperity of the Arabian Peninsula and the Red Sea region."

- more -

President Saleh's visit will build on a friendship with President Bush begun in 1986 when then-Vice President Bush visited Yemen to open the country's first oil refinery in Mareb. "The government of the United States, from the outset, extended valuable assistance to us for road building, water management, training, and other important projects," President Saleh said. "The Yemeni people, through their industriousness and self sacrifice, contributed in turn to the stability of the area and to a climate of moderation in trying times. That stability will become even more firmly buttressed when the North-South reunification process is completed in Yemen."

During his visit to Washington, January 23-26, President Saleh will meet with President Bush and Administration officials, including Secretary of State James Baker and Defense Secretary Richard Cheney, and members of Congress. President Saleh also will have meetings in Washington, and during stops in New York, San Francisco and Dallas, with business and political leaders, representatives of the media and members of the U.S. Yemeni community.

The Yemen Arab Republic, located in the southwestern corner of the Arabian Peninsula, just north of the Bab el-Mandeb Strait joining the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, has a population of 9.3 million. The capital city is Sana'a. Yemen began oil exports in 1988, following completion of an oil pipeline from the Mareb oil field to the Red Sea, and now produces close to 200,000 barrels of oil per day. One of the first elected assemblies on the Arabian Peninsula was convened in Yemen in 1988.

Other members of the official YAR delegation include Dr. Abdel-Karim Ali El-Eryani, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Mohamed Saeed Al-Attar, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Development; Ahmed Ali Al-Mohanny, Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources; Yahya H. Al-Arashi, Minister of State and Unity Affairs; Yahya Al-Mutawakel, member of the Consultative Council and Director for the Charter Institute; and Mohsin A. Alaini, Yemen's ambassador to the United States.

* * *



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NEWS

HIS EXCELLENCY ALI ABDULLAH SALEH PRESIDENT OF THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

His Excellency Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Yemen Arab Republic, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, and Secretary-General of the People's General Congress, began his third term as President on July 17, 1988. He was named a member of the temporary Council of the Presidency, Deputy of the General Command, and Chief of General Staff in 1978.

A career military man, President Saleh was a primary organizer of the September 26, 1962 Revolution that overthrew the Imamate and led to establishment of the Republic. During the revolution he was wounded in action several times.

During his military career he was promoted through the ranks, commissioned a second lieutenant in 1963, attended various service schools and held such posts as: Armament Chief of Armory Corps, Armor Battalion Commander, Armor Company Commander, Staff Officer of Armor Division, and Taiz Brigade Commander. In 1982, he attained the rank of colonel.

He received his primary education at Koranic School in Beit Al Ahmar, in Sana'a Governorate.

President Saleh was born in 1932. He is married and has five children.





YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

600 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Suite 840
Washington, D.C. 20037 • (202) 965-4760

NEWS

ABDEL-KARIM ALI EL-ERYANI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Abdel-Karim Ali El-Eryani has served as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs since 1984. Prior to these posts, he was responsible for organizing and directing reconstruction of earthquake-damaged regions of the Yemen highlands.

From 1980 to 1983, Dr. El-Eryani was Prime Minister. He worked with the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) from 1978 to 1980, and from 1976 to 1978 served as Minister of Education and Director of Sana'a University. He was Chairman of the Central Planning Organization from 1974 to 1976, and Minister of Development from 1972 to 1974.

Dr. El-Eryani received a post-graduate fellowship and Ph.D. in biochemical genetics from Yale University. He received Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees from the University of Georgia (1962, 1964).

Dr. El-Eryani received his post-secondary education under a U.S. Government scholarship to study agriculture. He began his formal education in Egypt at the age of 19.

Dr. El-Eryani was born in 1934. He and Mrs. Eryani are the parents of five children.





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NEWS

MOHAMED SAEED AL-ATTAR DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT

Mohamed Saeed Al-Attar has served as Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Development, and Chairman of the Central Planning Organization since February 1985. He is Supervisor of the General Population Census and Chairman of the Development Commission of the Council of Ministers.

He is a member of the Supreme Council of Oil, the Supreme Council of Agriculture, the Supreme Council of Water, the Supreme Economic Committee, the Supreme Committee for Scholarships, and the Supreme Committee for Tenders and Government Purchases. He is Chairman of the Supreme Committee for Government Budget and chairs most joint committees for bilateral cooperation.

Internationally, Dr. Al-Attar is Yemen's designated Governor to both the Islamic Bank and World Bank Group. He was the Under Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of the Economic Committee for Western Asia (ECWA) from 1974 to 1985. During this period, he served as Rapporteur-General to the International Conference for Development and Advisor to the President of the Yemen Arab Republic (Y.A.R.) for the Second Five Year Plan.

From 1971 to 1973, Dr. Al-Attar was the Roving Ambassador of the Y.A.R. and represented the Y.A.R. at the October 1973 UNESCO Conference in addition to serving as Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations from 1973 to 1974.

He was Minister of the Economy and Chairman of the Yemen Bank for Reconstruction and Development from 1965 to 1968, General Manager of the Yemen Bank for Reconstruction and Development and a member of the Supreme Economic Commission from 1962 to 1965.

Dr. Al-Attar is a graduate of Sorbonne University in Paris with a Master of Arts and a Ph.D. in Economic and Social Development Studies in the Yemen Arab Republic.

Dr. Al-Attar was born in 1927. He is married with six children.





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NEWS

AHMED ALI AL-MOHANNY MINISTER OF OIL AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Ahmed Ali Al-Mohanny has been the Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources since 1985. From 1980 to 1985, Mr. Al-Mohanny served as Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

In 1979, Mr. Al-Mohanny was appointed Minister of Municipalities, a position he also held from 1974 to 1975. From 1962 to 1964, Mr. Al-Mohanny was the Director for the General Ministry of Health. For 13 years, Mr. Al-Mohanny held several positions with the United Nations in New York and Vienna.

Mr. Al-Mohanny received a Master of Public Health degree from Tulane University and a Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry from Lafayette College. He received his secondary education in Egypt.

Mr. Al-Mohanny was born in 1934. He is married and has six children.



YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

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NEWS

YAHYA H. AL-ARASHI MINISTER OF STATE AND UNITY AFFAIRS MEMBER OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE

Yahya H. Al-Arashi, Minister of State and Unity Affairs since 1984, has been a Member of the Permanent Committee since August 1986. In 1988, he was elected Secretary of the Political Committee of the People's General Congress.

Mr. Al-Arashi was Ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco from 1982 to 1984.

Mr. Al-Arashi served as Minister of Information and Culture from 1976 to 1977. From 1970 to 1975, he was Chairman of the Tax Authority and Chairman of the Central Auditing Organization.

From 1965 to 1969, he served as General Director of Social and Labor Affairs, Director of the Hodeidah Hospitals, and Director General of the Hodeidah Governorate.

Mr. Al-Arashi was educated in Arabic and Islamic Sciences in Sana'a, Dhmar and Zabeed.

Mr. Al-Arashi was born in Sana'a in 1947. He is married and has four children.



YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

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NEWS

MOHAMED SALEM BASENDWAH MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBER OF THE SHURA COUNCIL (PARLIAMENT)

Mohamed Salem Basendwah has been a member of the Advisory Council and the Shura Council since 1988. From 1985 to 1988, Mr. Basendwah served as Ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Basendwah was a member of the Advisory Council from 1979 to 1985. From 1978 to 1979, he served as Minister of Information and Culture. Mr. Basendwah served as Minister of Planning from 1976 to 1978. He was Minister of State and Political Advisor to the President from 1975 to 1976. In 1974, Mr. Basendwah was Minister of Labor, Social Affairs and Youth.

From 1966 to 1967, Mr. Basendwah was a member of the High Command of the Front for Liberation of Occupied South Yemen. He was a member of the High Command of the People's Socialist Party from 1962 to 1964; from 1964 to 1965, he served as Deputy President.

Mr. Basendwah was graduated from Aden College in 1952.

Mr. Basendwah was born in Aden in 1935. He is married and has five children.



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NEWS

YAHYA AL-MUTAWAKEL MEMBER OF THE CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL DIRECTOR OF THE CHARTER INSTITUTE

Yahya Al-Mutawakel has been a member of the Consultative Council and Director of the Charter Institute since 1988. While serving as the Governor of the Ibb Governorate from 1985 to 1988, he was elected a Member of the Permanent Committee.

Previously, Mr. Al-Mutawakel held a number of diplomatic positions, including: Ambassador to France from 1981 to 1982; and Ambassador to the United States, Canada, and Mexico from 1976 to 1981. He was a member of the Command Council of the June 13, 1974 Correction Movement and he also served as Minister of Interior from 1974 to 1975.

Mr. Al-Mutawakel began his diplomatic career as Ambassador to Egypt from 1971 to 1974, after participating in the negotiations with Saudi Arabia while Governor and Commander of the Saadah Governorate.

Mr. Al-Mutawakel served as the Deputy of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces in 1969, Member of the National Council in 1968, and as a member of the Defense Council and Director of the Office of the Commander of the Armed Forces from 1967 to 1968 after his membership in the Military Command of the Nov. 5, 1967 Correction Movement. During the civil war following the toppling of the Imamate, he was Commander of Military Operations in the Northern Region and fought to defend Sana'a during a 70-day siege. At the outset of his career, Mr. Al-Mutawakel fought in the September 26, 1962 Revolution.

After receiving his high school diploma in 1958, he was graduated from the Air Force Academy in 1961 and attended an army seminar held in the Soviet Union in 1965.

Mr. Al-Mutawakel was born in Sheharah, Governorate of Hajjah in 1942. He is married and has four children.



NEWS

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

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MOHSIN A. AL-AINI AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

Mohsin A. Al-Aini has been Ambassador to the United States for the Yemen Arab Republic since 1984. He has served several times as Prime Minister of Yemen. He was Ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1968 to 1970, Ambassador to the United Kingdom from 1973 to 1974, Ambassador to France from 1975 to 1976 and Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany from 1981 to 1984.

Mr. Al-Aini was the first Foreign Minister of the Republic following the September 26, 1962 Revolution. He was a member of the Yemen Free Movement, which overthrew the Imamate, leading to the establishment of the Republic.

He was graduated from Cairo University in 1959. Mr. Al-Aini was born in 1932.





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NEWS

MR. ALI M. AL-ANESI DIRECTOR OF THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE

Ali M. Al-Anesi has been Director of the Presidential Office since 1983. He was a Member of the Permanent Committee of the People's General Congress in 1986. From 1979 to 1983, he served as Secretary to the President of the Republic.

Mr. Al-Anesi was graduated from Cairo University in 1978, with a degree in law. In 1970, he was graduated from the Police Academy.

Mr. Al-Anesi was born in Sana'a in 1953. He is married.





YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

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NEWS

DR. HUSSEIN A. AL-AMRI

Hussein A. Al-Amri is professor of history at Sana'a University. Throughout his career he has held a number of diplomatic posts including: Member of the Shura Council (Parliament) (1988); Member of the Permanent Committee of the People's General Congress (1987); Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (1986); Minister of Education (1985); Director of the Prime Minister's Office (1984); Minister of Foreign Affairs (1979); Deputy Foreign Minister (1974); and Member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1964 to 1974.

Dr. Al-Amri was graduated from Durham University, England with a Ph.D in Yemeni history in 1983. He earned a Master of Arts degree in Arabic history from Cambridge University, England in 1979. He was graduated from Damascus University, with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Islamic history in 1974.

Dr. Al-Amri was born in Sana'a in 1944. He is married and has four children.



McGroarty/Dooley
January 19, 1990
5:00 pm
[YEMEN.DIN]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: STATE DINNER FOR
PRESIDENT ALI SALIH OF YEMEN
THE WHITE HOUSE
JANUARY 24, 1990
7:45 P.M.

Mr. President: Barbara and I are delighted to welcome you to the White House as our guest tonight. As I told you earlier today, we have many fond memories of our fascinating visit to the Yemen [Yeh-men] Arab Republic three years ago.

All of us here tonight recognize President Salih [SAH-leh] as a man of extraordinary accomplishment. A man who has served his nation as a soldier and statesman. A man who is in large part responsible for Yemen's ongoing economic development --and its growing role in Middle East affairs.

Mr. President, I value your views. I believe our discussions -- and your talks both today and tomorrow with so many key members of my Administration -- will encourage understanding between our nations, and help us advance the many interests we share.

In the next few days you'll be travelling across America -- to New York, San Fransisco, and on to Dallas in my home state of Texas. I hope that at every step along the way, you encounter the warm welcome that Barbara and I enjoyed wherever we walked in the streets and markets of Sanaa.

It has been a great pleasure to be your host on this historic visit. A visit that signifies the growing ties between our nations -- and growing friendship between the people of Yemen and America.

And tonight, I ask all our guests to join me in wishing President Salih health and happiness. In the words of the old Arabian saying, "He who has health, has hope. And he who has hope, has everything."

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McGroarty/Dooley
January 19, 1990
2:00 pm
[YEMEN.ARR]

1990 JAN 19 PM 8:25

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT FOR THE VISIT OF
PRESIDENT ALI SALIH OF YEMEN
THE SOUTH LAWN
JANUARY 24, 1990
10:00 AM

Mr. President: It is my great honor to welcome you to the
White House -- and to extend to you the greetings of all
Americans on this historic visit to our country, the first ever
by the President of the Yemen Arab Republic.

And I know this is a proud day, too, for the ^{more than 40,000} ~~40,000~~ ^{almost} ~~50,000~~ ^{Yemeni} ~~Embassy~~
immigrants of Yemeni [Yeh-men-ee] heritage who have settled here
in the United States. And I know that ~~at every stop~~ during your
~~stay~~ you'll be meeting with members of this American Yemeni
community. Mr. President, I want you to know that I share with
them the hope that relations between our two nations will
continue to prosper and grow.

Barbara and I remember our own visit to your nation back in ^{April} ~~1986~~
1986. A fascinating trip. Our stay in Sanaa, your capital --
the rich history of the Old City. And as an old oilman, I won't
forget the trip out to the ^{one of the oldest parts of Yemen, to Safer/Marib} Yemeni desert, to attend the opening
of the ^{ADAN-LEEF} Alaf Field. ^{near the ancient city of Marib}

And all along the way -- wherever we went -- Barbara and I
still remember the warm welcome we received from the people of

Mr. Mustafa
945-4760

Hill & Knowlton
Lori Fitz
333-7400

Safer

Jawf

X
Yemen. We are delighted today to have this opportunity to return the hospitality we enjoyed in your country. ///

President Salih [SAH-^elih], in an era marked by great change -- in the Middle East and around the world -- you have been a pillar of stability for your nation. Under your leadership, the past eleven years have brought the people of the Yemen Arab Republic genuine economic progress -- progress that has meant real improvement in the lives of all Yemenis. I am proud that my country has been able to help Yemen develop its resources -- and begin to realize its full economic potential.

O
And I also am gratified that the democratic trend now unfolding in so many nations around the world has taken root in Yemen -- with the free election of your nation's Consultative Assembly in 1988.

WNSC
Mr. President, in just a few minutes, we will move inside to begin our discussions -- discussions on issues of mutual interest, ranging from bilateral aid, to your rapidly growing role as an oil exporter, to developments throughout the Middle East.

There are few regions where the conflicts and challenges are so complex -- and where the United States finds such critical interests at stake.

In the Gulf region, where the U.S. and so many other nations have an interest in unimpeded access to vital oil resources.

In Lebanon, where we hope the present political impasse will be resolved -- so that the Lebanese people can at long last live in peace.

And of course, in the Arab-Israeli conflict, where the United States is and will always be committed to a lasting solution -- a truly comprehensive peace settlement -- that ends that long and costly conflict.

And of course, on an issue of intense importance to the Yemen Arab Republic, I look forward to receiving President Salih's views on our dialogue with South Yemen, on the possibility of restoring normal relations between our two countries.

Mr. President, I look forward to our talks -- to the opportunity we'll have to build on what is already a strong and stable relationship.

Once again, welcome to Washington. God bless you, God bless the United States of America -- and may God bless the Yemen Arab Republic.

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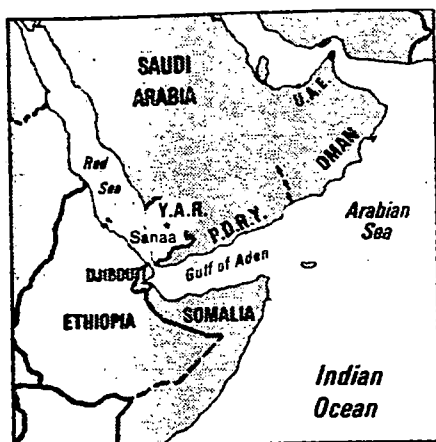
background notes

[North] Yemen



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

647-6571 November 1987
Haurie Jematon



Official Name:
Yemen Arab Republic
(North Yemen)

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 195,000 sq. km. (75,000 sq. mi.): about the size of Nebraska. **Cities:** *Capital*—Sanaa (pop. 275,000). *Other cities*—Taiz, Hodeida. **Terrain:** Mostly mountainous with a 64-kilometer (40 mi.) wide coastal plain. **Climate:** Temperate in the interior with moderate rainfall; hot and humid in the coastal plain.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Yemeni(s). **Population** (1985): 8.71 million. **Annual growth rate:** 3.1%. **Ethnic group:** Arab. **Religion:** Islam. **Language:** Arabic. **Education:** *Attendance*—59% primary school. *Literacy*—20%. **Health:** *Infant mortality rate*—173/1,000. *Life expectancy*—43.9 yrs. **Work force** (2.0 million): *Agriculture*—64%. *Industry and commerce*—22%. *Services*—14%.

Government

Type: Republic. **Constitution:** Suspended 1974. **Independence:** 1918.

Branches: *Executive*—president assisted by a 15-member appointed advisory council. *Legislative*—appointed Consultative Assembly. *Judicial*—religious and civil courts administered by Ministry of Justice.

Administrative subdivisions: 10 provinces subdivided into districts.

Political parties: None.

Central government budget (1984 est.): \$1.5 billion.

Defense (1983): Approximately 35% of government budget.

National holiday: September 26.

Flag: Three horizontal bands—red, white, and black; a green star in the center.

Economy

GDP (1984 est.): \$3.354 billion. **Annual growth rate:** 2.4%. **Per capita GDP** (1986): \$550. **Avg. annual inflation rate** (1985): 20%.

Natural resources: Oil (1984 discovery; projected reserves of 600 million barrels), rock salt, small deposits of coal and copper.

Agriculture (42% of GNP): *Products*—qat (a mild amphetamine), cotton, fruits and vegetables, cereals, livestock and poultry. *Arable land*—7%.

Industry (9% of GNP): *Types*—food processing, building materials.

Trade (1986 est.): *Exports*—\$10 million: hides, fruits, vegetables, biscuits, plastic pipes. *Major markets*—Saudi Arabia, South Yemen. *Imports*—\$1.2 billion: food, manufactures, capital equipment, petroleum products. *Major suppliers*—Japan, Saudi Arabia, EC countries.

Official exchange rate (1986): 9 rials = US\$1; *Commercial rate*—11.86 rials = US\$1.

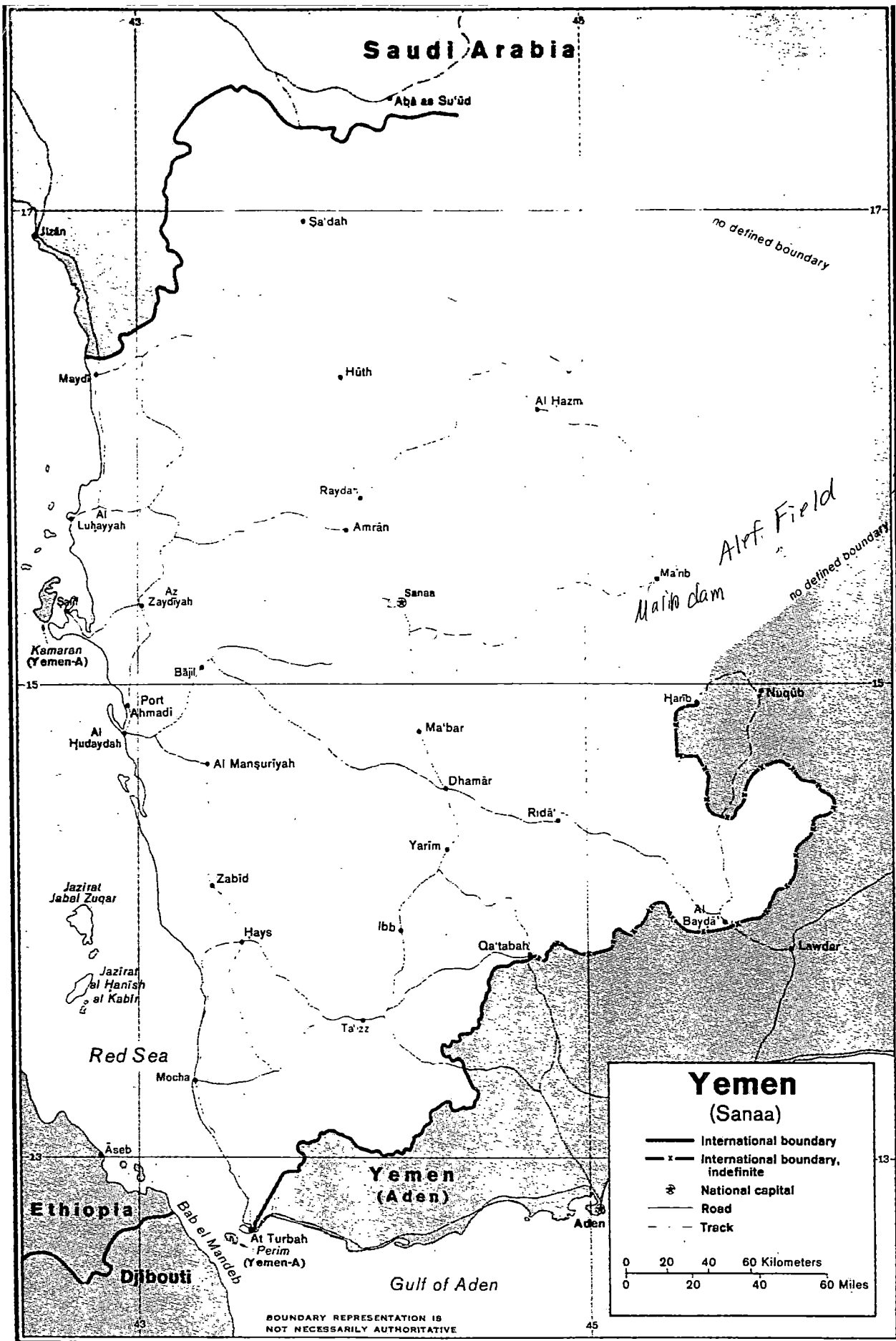
Fiscal year: January 1–December 31.

Membership in International Organizations

UN and several of its specialized agencies, Arab League, Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), INTELSAT.

Jim Oberwater
978-8000
Ray Hunt
244

Ahlan Wa Sahlan = Welcome



GEOGRAPHY

Yemen is located in the southwestern corner of the Arabian Peninsula, just north of the Bab el-Mandeb Strait joining the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Its neighbors are Saudi Arabia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (P.D.R.Y.).

The Tihama, a hot, sandy, semi-desert strip about 64 kilometers (40 mi.) wide, separates the Red Sea coast from the generally less arid mountainous area of the interior. The mountains, heavily terraced for agriculture, reach heights of 3,658 meters (12,000 ft.) above sea level. A normally sufficient rainfall and agreeable mountain climate make it one of the most important agricultural areas of the Arabian Peninsula. Recently, however, severe drought conditions have prevailed.

Sanaa, at more than 2,170 meters (7,120 ft.) above sea level in the center of the country, is both the capital and principal city. Taiz, at 1,402 meters (4,600 ft.) above sea level, is the major city of the southern part of the country. Hodeida, at the center of the Red Sea coastal strip, is the main port.

PEOPLE

Yemenis are almost equally divided between two principal Islamic religious groups: the Zaidi community of the Shi'a sect, found in the northern, central, and eastern portions of the country, and the Shafa'i community of the Sunni sect in the south and southwest.

Unlike other people of the Arabian Peninsula, who have historically been nomads or seminomads, Yemenis are almost entirely sedentary and live in small villages and towns scattered throughout the highlands and the Tihama coastal belt. About 15% of the population is urban. Yemenis are mainly of Semitic origin, although Negroid strains are present among inhabitants of the Tihama coastal strip.

HISTORY

Yemen is known to be one of the oldest centers of civilization in the Near East, although its early history is obscure.

Its territory was once part of the ancient Kingdom of Sheba, a prosperous link in the trade between Africa and India. In the pre-Islamic period, well-developed Christian and Jewish societies evolved in various parts of the country. Yemen played an important role in the formative years of Islam.



A rural farmer in a village near Sanaa.

The Turks maintained varying degrees of control over Yemen from the 16th century onward, and the last full Turkish occupation was from 1872 to 1918. The Hamid al-Din dynasty, which ruled Yemen from the time of Turkish withdrawal in 1918 until the 1962 revolution, traced its origins to Imam al-Hadi Yahya, who is believed to have reigned at the close of the ninth century A.D. In 1911, the Turks recognized a descendant of this line, the Imam Yahya, as the temporal and spiritual ruler of the Zaidis in the highlands, but Zaidi resistance to Turkish rule continued intermittently until the collapse of the Ottoman Empire at the end of World War I.

When Turkish military forces withdrew, the Imam began to strengthen his control over the area left him by the Turks. He laid theoretical claim to Aden (a British crown colony) and to British protected sultanates in South Arabia and the Hadramaut (an area east of Aden), all now in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (P.D.R.Y.). A portion of the frontier was eventually demarcated in accordance with a February 1934 treaty with the British. In the 1920s, the Imam's son, Prince Ahmad, consolidated the central government's control over rebellious tribes in the central and southern Tihama. A short war with Saudi

Arabia for control over the northern Tihama plain and the Asir and Najran regions was settled in May 1934 by a Yemeni-Saudi treaty of friendship delineating a portion of the border between the two countries.

Following World War II, the royalist regime in Sanaa was faced with many new challenges and increasing political dissidence. Imam Yahya died during a coup attempt in 1948 and was succeeded by his son Ahmad, whose reign until 1962 was marked by renewed friction with the British in Aden and growing pressures to support the Arab nationalist objectives of Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser. Finally, on September 26, 1962, units of the fledgling Yemeni Army surrounded and destroyed the palace of Imam Badr, who had succeeded his father to the throne only a few days earlier. These revolutionary (republican) forces rapidly gained control of Sanaa, other principal cities, and the coastal area and established the Yemen Arab Republic (Y.A.R.). At the request of the new government, Egypt sent troops and supplies to help combat the deposed Imam Badr, who had fled north, where, with the help of Saudi Arabia and Jordan, he raised royalist forces to oppose the newly formed republic.

Fighting between republicans and royalists continued until mid-1963, when, with U.S. assistance, a disengagement agreement was negotiated between Saudi Arabia and Egypt and a UN truce observation mission was sent to Yemen. However, disagreement over implementation brought renewed hostilities later that year. King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and President Nasser of Egypt reached agreement in principle for a Yemen settlement in 1964 and again in 1965, but the agreements were not implemented.

Following the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and the August 1967 Arab summit conference, Egyptian troops were withdrawn from Yemen. Almost at once, the Egyptian-supported regime of President Abdullah al-Sallal was ousted, and moderate republican leaders rallied to the defense of Sanaa against a final royalist siege of the city. By 1968, the siege was lifted, and republican leaders began a long, but eventually successful, effort of reconciliation with royalist tribes and their Saudi supporters. Saudi recognition of the republican regime and restoration of diplomatic ties between Saudi Arabia and Yemen occurred in mid-summer 1970, when many royalist leaders—with the exception of the Hamid al-Din family—accepted integration under the republican regime.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The first nationwide elections took place under the constitution of 1971. An assembly of 159 members was elected as the new legislative body. The assembly subsequently elected the Republican Council which, in turn, appointed the prime minister, whose cabinet submitted itself for a vote of confidence to the assembly. In June 1974, a combination of financial and organizational crises led the chairman of the Republican Council, President Abdul Rahman Iryani, to submit his resignation to the Consultative Assembly. Immediately, power was seized by Lt. Col. Ibrahim al-Hamdi, who suspended the constitution and replaced the Republican Council with a 12-member Military Command Council. A "temporary" constitution was proclaimed, and al-Hamdi promised a new permanent constitution and a new republican government.

Al-Hamdi abolished the Command Council in 1977 but was assassinated later that year before he was able to

complete the promised constitutional reforms. His successor was assassinated in 1978, and Lt. Col. Ali Abdallah Salih was chosen to replace him.

President Salih recently has begun to implement some measures that may lead to greater popular participation. In August 1982, a 1,000-member People's General Congress met and approved a national charter. Municipal elections were held in 1982. In July 1985, elections were held to select representatives to the Local Councils for Cooperative Development. These councils permit communities to consult with the central government on prospective development projects for their areas.

The president appoints the vice presidents, the prime minister, and the cabinet. The prime minister functions as an administrative official, coordinating the activities of the ministries. The present government was appointed in November 1984.

Travel Notes

Customs and currency: A visa is required for US citizens and may be obtained at the YAR Embassy in Washington, DC or the Mission to the United Nations, 211 East 43d St., New York, NY 10017. Customs controls prohibit liquor. Persons arriving in the YAR may be required to change US \$150 into Yemeni rials at the time of arrival; sufficient funds should, therefore, be carried to meet this requirement. Hard currencies and travelers' checks can be exchanged at most banks in Sanaa, Taiz, and Hodeida as well as at the principal hotels and licensed money changers.

Climate and clothing: Climate varies according to area; cool and dry at high elevations (Sanaa), hot and humid along the Red Sea coastal plain. Lightweight wash-and-wear clothing is best.

Health: Smallpox, yellow fever, cholera, typhoid, and gamma globulin shots are recommended; check current health requirements.

Telecommunications: Telephone, telegraph, and telex service is available.

Transportation: Sanaa has a small international airport, and flights are available from Jeddah, Cairo, and several European capitals. There are no railroads, but a limited bus service is available. Taxis can be rented by the day for regional travel, and all major roads are now paved.

Tourist attractions: Sanaa has several first-class hotels. Taiz and Hodeida have a few small hotels offering reasonable comfort.

The system accommodates regional and tribal factors and has buttressed a moderate and pragmatic leadership that enjoys the military's support. The government has sought to develop the financial and administrative institutions required for development, but its lack of a revenue base has limited its success.

Essentially a tribal society, Yemen has no political parties in the modern sense of the word. In many parts of the country, the government rules by giving sanctions to the traditional local leaders.

Since the founding of the Yemen Arab Republic, the chief of state appoints and pays judges and administers the courts through the Ministry of Justice. The legal system is based largely on tribal and Islamic law. The tribes have their own system of regulations and proscriptions: violations are settled according to tribal custom in tribal courts. Islamic law (*shari'a*) is administered by Islamic judges who rely on the government for execution of their judgments. In addition to the *shari'a* courts, there are government-administered civil courts.

For administrative purposes, Yemen is divided into 10 provinces: Taiz, Ibb, and al Bayda in the south; Marib in the east; Hodeida along the Red Sea coast; Sanaa, Dhamar, and Mahwit in the center of the interior; and Hajja and Sa'dah in the northwest and northeast, respectively. Each province is further subdivided into several districts.

Principal Government Officials

President—Col. Ali Abdallah Salih
Vice President—Abd al-Karim Abdallah Arashi
Prime Minister—Abd al-Aziz Abd al-Ghani
Foreign Affairs—Abd al-Karim al-Iryani
Economy, Supply, and Trade—Muhammad al-Khadim al-Wajih
Interior—Abdallah Barakat
Development and Head of Central Planning Organization—Muhammad Said al-Attar
Ambassador to the United States—Mohsin al-Aini
Ambassador to the United Nations—Muhammad al-Salaam

The Yemen Arab Republic maintains an embassy in the United States at 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW., Suite 860, Washington, D.C. 20037 (tel. 202-965-4760).

Although its climate and topography provide the potential for significant agricultural production, Yemen, once self-sufficient in food, imports the majority of its commodities and foodstuffs. The disruptions of civil war (1962-70) and frequent periods of drought have dealt a severe blow to its previously prosperous agriculture. Mocha, a once-thriving Yemeni port, has lent its name as a synonym for coffee. Coffee production, formerly Yemen's main export and principal source of foreign exchange, has declined in the 1980s. Land once used for productive agriculture has been turned over to the production of the cash crop "qat," a mild amphetamine chewed by Yemenis that has no significant export market.

The low level of domestic industry and agriculture and the lack of raw materials make Yemen dependent on imports for virtually all of its essential needs. Trade deficits are made up by remittances from Yemenis working abroad (some 700,000 in Saudi Arabia alone) and foreign aid, particularly from the Saudis. Recent declines in the oil economies of the Gulf states has meant a similar decline in Yemen's remittances and donor aid. Labor migration is an important factor in the decline of agriculture.

Industrial development, still in its early stages, is mainly in cement, textiles, and basic consumer goods such as cookies, fruit juices, cooking oil, flour, and cigarettes. In 1966, an Egyptian team carried out explorations for minerals; traces of copper, sulfur, coal, and quartz were found. Oil was discovered in the Marib area in 1984 by an American oil company. As of December 1986, these reserves are projected at 600 million barrels. An oil refinery began operation in April 1986, and a pipeline to the Red Sea port of Salif is under construction and expected to begin operation in 1988.

The Soviet Union and China have provided large-scale assistance to Yemen, beginning in the mid-1950s at the time of the Imamate. Among the most important projects undertaken by communist states are construction of a modern port at Hodeida, a cement plant at Bajil, various paved roads, and a large weaving mill at Sanaa. Scholarships for study in communist countries have been granted to several hundred Yemeni youths. Recently, however, most of the aid from the Soviet Union has been military.

Saudi Arabia has become Yemen's principal aid donor in recent years. Other donors include Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, World Bank, UN Development Program, United States, various West European countries, and Japan.

In addition to surplus food provided at various times for famine relief under PL 480 (Food for Peace), the United States has constructed a road from the southern border and the port of Mocha through Taiz to Sanaa, installed a public water system at Taiz, and undertaken a series of rural development projects. The United States has an active AID (Agency for International Development) program in Yemen with assistance totaling about \$33 million a year. Since 1980, the United States has provided assistance in the agriculture, education, health, and water sectors. Projects include development of agricultural planning capacity, poultry and horticulture training, secondary agricultural education, development of a faculty of agriculture at Sanaa University, scholarships for Yemenis to attend U.S. and third-country educational institutions, technical assistance to increase planning capacity in the education sector and enhance primary school curriculum, construction of rural water systems, and establishment of a model health care system in the Tihama. A project to expand the health care systems in six governorates was begun in late 1986. Its primary emphasis is on immunization and reduction of the infant mortality rate through such programs as oral rehydration therapy.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Imams of Yemen sought to keep their country isolated. Under the influence of Crown Prince Badr, large aid missions from the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China were established in Yemen in 1958 and 1959, but since the end of the civil war in 1970, communist economic aid has declined.

Following the September 1962 revolution, the Yemen Arab Republic became closely allied with and heavily dependent on Egypt, which supplied troops to help defend the new republic. The Saudis feared that the republican government posed a threat to Saudi Arabia's southern border and supported the royalists, enabling them to achieve considerable military success in northern Yemen. After the Egyptian evacuation in 1967 and the subsequent royalist failure to topple the republican regime, Saudi-Yemeni differences were overcome, and relations were reestablished.

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Relations with the P.D.R.Y. have often been strained since its independence from Britain in 1967. Actual fighting has broken out between the two countries twice: once in 1972 and again in 1979. The P.D.R.Y. also backed a group of antigovernment insurgents in North Yemen between 1979 and 1982. More recently, some 20,000 exiles poured into the country following the January 1986 P.D.R.Y. coup. The presence of these exiles has resulted in a further deterioration in Y.A.R.-P.D.R.Y. bilateral relations.

Today, Yemen carefully balances its relations between Saudi Arabia, its principal aid donor, and the Soviet Union, with which it maintains an important military relationship and the United States. It generally follows the Arab consensus on regional issues and attempts to remain nonaligned on other



A veiled Yemeni woman at the window of her Sanaa house.

international questions. Despite past periods of hostility, North and South Yemen have tried to enter into a peaceful modus vivendi characterized in the past by frequent heads-of-state visits and continued discussions on unification.

U.S.-YEMENI RELATIONS

The United States initially established diplomatic relations with Yemen under an agreement concluded in 1946. A resident legation, later elevated to embassy status, was opened in Taiz on March 16, 1959. The United States recognized the Yemen Arab Republic on December 19, 1962. On June 6, 1967, during the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Y.A.R. severed

diplomatic relations with the United States, and all American officials were withdrawn.

During 1969 and 1970, however, the Yemenis indicated a strong desire to resume relations, and the United States responded by opening a U.S. Interests Section in the Italian Embassy on April 29, 1970. Following a visit by Secretary of State William P. Rogers in 1972, full diplomatic relations were reestablished between the two countries.

During a border conflict with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in February 1979, the United States cooperated with Saudi Arabia to greatly expand the security assistance program in the Yemen Arab Republic. The United States continues to provide training and maintenance support through an office of military cooperation.

Since 1979, relations between the United States and the Y.A.R. have greatly improved. An American Company, Hunt Oil of Dallas, Texas, discovered oil in the Y.A.R. in 1984. Vice President George Bush visited in April 1986, and Y.A.R. President Salih has been invited to visit the United States.

In addition to the AID program, the United States has about 50 Peace Corps volunteers in Yemen engaged in agricultural development, irrigation, nursing, and teaching English. The U.S. Information Service operates an English-language institute in Sanaa.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—

Deputy Chief of Mission—Theodore H. Kattouf

The address of the U.S. Embassy in Yemen is P.O. Box 1088, Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic. ■

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background notes

[South] Yemen



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

April 1987



Official Name:
**People's Democratic
Republic of Yemen**

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 290,000 sq. km. (112,000 sq. mi.); about the size of Wisconsin and Michigan combined. **Cities:** *Capital*—Aden (pop. 250,000). *Other city*—Al-Mukalla. **Terrain:** Mountainous interior, flat and sandy coast. **Climate:** Extremely hot; minimal rainfall.

People

Nationality: *Noun*—Yemeni(s). *Adjective*—Yemeni. **Population** (1984): 2.02 million. **Annual growth rate:** 2.9%. **Ethnic group:** Arab. **Religion:** Islam. **Language:** Arabic. **Education:** *Attendance* (1983)—64% primary school. *Literacy*—32%. **Health:** *Infant mortality rate*—137/1,000 (US 13.8/1,000). *Life expectancy*—46 yrs. **Work force** (1980): 410,000. **Agriculture and fisheries**—43.8%. **Industry and commerce**—28%. **Services**—28%.

Government

Type: Republic. **Independence:** November 30, 1967. **Constitution:** 1978.

Branches: *Executive*—Presidium.

Legislative—Supreme People's Council.

Judicial—Federal High Court.

Political party: Yemen Socialist Party.

Suffrage: Universal over 18.

Subdivisions: Six provinces.

National holiday: October 14.

Flag: Red, white, and black horizontally striped banner with a red star on a blue triangular field on the staff side.

Economy

GNP (1984): \$1,130 million. **Avg. real growth rate of GNP** (1973–83): 7.4%. **Per capita GNP** (1973–83): 7.4%. **Avg. real growth in per capita GNP** (1973–83): 5%. **Avg. inflation rate** (1982): 16.2%.

Natural resources: oil, fish.

Agriculture (21.3% of GDP): *Products*—fish, cotton, hides, skins.

Industry (10% of GDP): *Types*—mining, petroleum refining.

Trade: *Exports* (1982)—\$650.9 million: refined oil products, agricultural products, dried/salted fish, cotton, hides, skins, coffee. *Imports* (1982)—\$1,556 million: crude oil, foodstuffs, machinery, transportation equipment. *Major partners*—Japan, Yemen Arab Republic, China, Italy, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, Iran, Kuwait, Netherlands, Thailand, Australia, USSR.

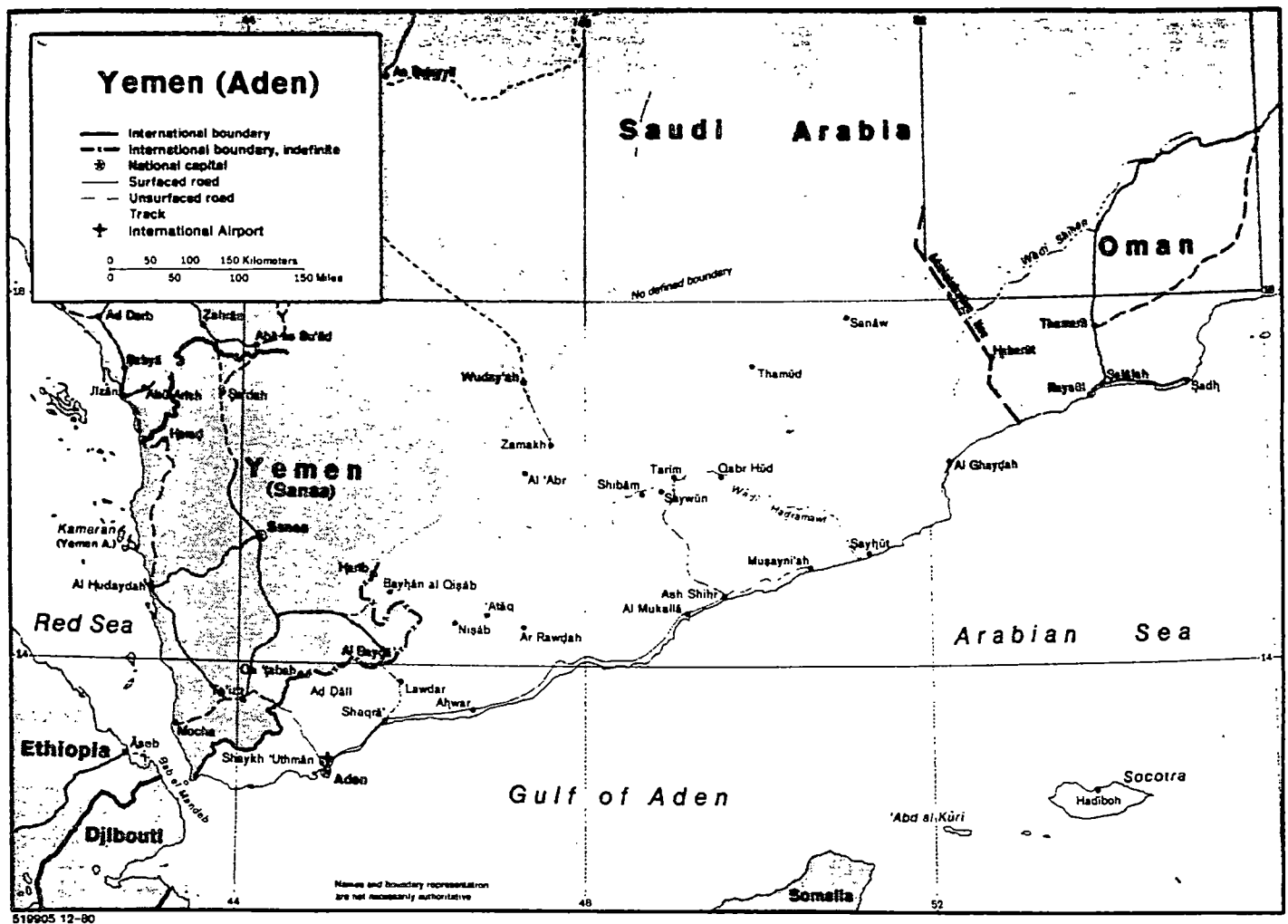
Fiscal year: Calendar year.

Official exchange rate (Aug. 1986): 1 dinar = US \$2.92.

Economic aid received (1982): *Total*—\$251 million. *US aid*—none.

Membership in International Organizations

UN and some of its specialized and related agencies, including the World Bank, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), International Labor Organization (ILO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Health Organization (WHO); Arab Common Market; Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development; Arab League; Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC); Islamic Development Bank.



GEOGRAPHY

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY; also known as South Yemen) lies on the southern coast of the Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered by the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) on the northwest, Saudi Arabia on the northeast (border in dispute), Oman on the east, and the Gulf of Aden on the south. PDRY includes the city of Aden (formerly a British Crown Colony) and a less developed interior area, which the British called the Western and Eastern Aden Protectorates, the 3,626-square kilometer (1,400-sq. mi.) Island of Socotra in the Gulf of Aden, and the Island of Perim in the Red Sea.

Aden was a small fishing port when it was captured by the British in 1839, but it became an important coaling station as the use of steam-powered ships increased. After the Suez Canal opened in 1869, Aden became important as a trading city as well. It was ruled as a part of British India until 1937, when it was made a Crown Colony directly under the Colonial Office.

To protect their foothold in Aden, the British found it necessary to establish authority in the hinterland. Eventually, through a number of protection treaties, Britain extended its influence eastward into the area known historically as the Hadramaut. Later, 15 of the 16 Western Protectorate states, one of the four states of the Eastern Protectorate, and Aden Colony joined to form the Federation of South Arabia.

British efforts to prepare the Federation for full independence by 1968 (as agreed in a treaty signed in 1959) were complicated by two major factors. One was the enormous difference between the busy modern port at Aden, with its large foreign population and strong trade union movement, and the poor, tradition-oriented, agriculturally based, small shakhdoms and sultanates of the Protectorates. The second factor was the rising tide of Arab nationalism.

In 1965, two rival nationalist groups—the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) and the National Liberation Front (NLF)—turned to terrorism in their struggle for control of the country. FLOSY was associated with the sizable Nasserite Egyptian presence in the YAR.

In 1967, in the face of rising violence, the British began pulling out their troops from sections of Aden, the capital at al-Ittihad, and the Protectorate states. Federal rule collapsed. NLF elements seized control, often after bloody fighting with FLOSY, which had been weakened by Egyptian withdrawal from the YAR after Egypt's catastrophic defeat in the June 1967 war with Israel.

The British, having announced their intention to deal with any indigenous group capable of forming a new government, met with the NLF at Geneva. Following these negotiations, South Arabia, including Aden, was declared independent on November 30, 1967, and was renamed the People's Republic of South Yemen.

On June 22, 1969, a radical wing of the NLF took over the government and changed the country's name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on December 1, 1970. In August 1971, a still more radical NLF group achieved power at the expense of Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Haytham. In 1978, President Salim Rubbaya Ali was overthrown in a bloody coup and executed by Abdul Fatah Ismail, who assumed the presidency. Abdul Fatah Ismail resigned in April 1980, ostensibly for health reasons, and was replaced by Ali Nasir Muhammad.

President Ali Nasir Muhammad adopted a more noninterventionist stance toward his Arab neighbors after 1982. Both the NDF insurgency in the YAR, established and supported by Ismail in 1979, and a similar movement against the government in Oman ended. However, opposition to Ali Nasir grew and, in August 1985, gained focus with the return from Moscow of exile Abdul Fatah Ismail. A conference of the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) in October 1985 did little to reduce the obvious tensions arising out of Abdul Fatah Ismail's return.

On January 13, 1986, a violent struggle began in Aden between Ali Nasir Muhammad and Abdul Fatah Ismail and their supporters. Fighting lasted for more than a month and resulted in Ali Nasir's ouster. A period of instability followed and continued into the summer of 1986. The Prime Minister, Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, assumed the presidency. Former President Ali Nasir Muhammad is now in exile in the YAR together with some 20,000 supporters.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

During the early period of its independence, South Yemen was ruled by a three-man Presidential Council and a Council of Ministers. The NLF was the dominant political force, although communist and Ba'ath parties also existed.

In 1978, PDRY enacted a new constitution and amalgamated the three political parties into one, the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), which became the only legal party. This created a government and party structure modeled on that of the communist regimes of the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe. The YSP Secretary General heads a seven-member Politburo which directs party functions. Party cells have been established throughout the state, and mass organizations of workers, peasants, and women have been established.

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Available from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402:

American University. *Area Handbook for the Yemens*. 1977.

The highest legislative body is the 111-member Supreme People's Council, whose members were elected in 1978 from candidates put forward by the YSP. The Supreme People's Council elects a Presidium, whose leader functions as Head of State, and a Council of Ministers.

The close interrelationship between party and state was underlined in 1980, when the President also held the functions of Party Secretary General and Prime Minister.

Administratively, PDRY is divided into six governorates—Aden, Lahij, Abyan, Shabwah, Hadhramaut, and al-Mahrah. The governorates are closely controlled by the central government and are subdivided into districts.

Principal Government Officials

President—Haydar Abu Bakr Al-Attas
 Prime Minister—Yassin Sa'id Noman
 Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Dali
 Minister of Defense—Salih Ubayd Ahmad
 Minister of Finance—Mahmoud Sa'id Al-Madhi
 Minister of National Security—Sa'id Salih Salim
 Minister of Unity Affairs—Rashid Muhammad Thabit

ECONOMY

The economy of the PDRY has been overwhelmingly concentrated at the port city of Aden. Following independence, the city's economy and the country's revenues were dealt a heavy blow both by the loss of the tourist trade and income from the former British military base and by the decline of bunkering and related services due to closure of the Suez Canal. GNP declined by at least 20% from 1966 to 1968, stagnated between 1968 and 1970, declined in 1971, and was estimated at \$550 million in 1977.

PDRY's economy has made small gains since 1975. Until 1982, much of the focus was on infrastructure development and agricultural self-sufficiency. In 1982, a minor oil discovery was made by the Italian company AGIP. Other firms and nations have since participated in efforts to discover and produce oil in PDRY.

PDRY's economic development depends on very narrow sources of income. Much of PDRY's revenue is derived from refinery operations in which crude oil is imported to Aden and refined products are exported. Worker remittances are another source of income. Foreign exchange and economic assistance, important factors in the PDRY economy, have declined as oil-rich gulf states have cut back assistance.

Currently, PDRY is trying to repair areas damaged in the 1986 coup and to improve Aden's port facilities. Road construction projects have begun in and around Aden. Other projects include construction of fisheries, villages, dams, desalination plants, a major electrical power-supply plant and distribution system, as well as agricultural and irrigation projects.

The fighting in January 1986 caused severe damage to the economy.

Although figures are not available, estimates of the destruction range from \$2 to \$11 billion. Unsettled conditions have continued to hamper reconstruction efforts.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

PDRY has diplomatic relations with many countries in the East and West, including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Egypt. The government has announced it will follow a policy of nonalignment in world affairs.

The Governments of PDRY and the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) declared in 1972 that they consider the two countries to be one nation, which should be united in the future. However, little progress has been made toward unification, and relations are often strained. Simmering tensions led to the outbreak in early 1979 of border fighting, and PDRY troops occupied YAR territory. After the intervention of the Arab League, the troops withdrew. During a summit meeting in Kuwait in March 1979, the presidents of both countries again reiterated their support for the objective of uniting the two states. Since that time, periodic meetings have been held between delegations of the two sides, but no concrete steps have been taken toward unification.

Relations between PDRY and the conservative Arab states of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula have been marked by political incompatibility and military clashes, such as those with Saudi Arabia in 1969 and 1973. Insurrections against the YAR and Oman were supported by PDRY until 1982. PDRY was the only Arab state to vote against admitting new Arab states in the gulf area to the United Nations and the Arab League.

President Ali Nasir Muhammad pursued a more conciliatory policy from 1982 until his overthrow in 1986. Since taking control, the new regime has undertaken extensive consultations with the Soviet Union, Eastern bloc, and Arab states, in pursuit of wider acceptance. By mid-1986, those efforts had achieved partial success, with President

Al-Attas and other members of his cabinet received officially in a number of capitals.

PDRY foreign policy in early 1987 was still marked by communist revolutionary ideology. The PDRY maintained its closest ties with the Soviet Union and to a lesser extent with other Eastern bloc countries. Its relations with the YAR remained strained by the presence of thousands of political refugees from PDRY encamped in temporary shelters along the YAR-PDRY border. By January 1987, little progress had been made to resolve this and other bilateral problems between the two states.

U.S.-SOUTH YEMEN RELATIONS

On December 7, 1967, the United States recognized the new republic and elevated its consulate general at Aden to embassy status.

The South Yemen Government, however, viewed the United States with deepening antagonism, apparently because of the close U.S. relationship with Saudi Arabia and what South Yemen regards as a pro-Israel U.S. policy. On October 24, 1969, South Yemen formally broke diplomatic relations with the United States and expelled the diplomatic mission. The United Kingdom now acts as protecting power for the United States in PDRY. ■

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Bill Rube -

oil field - east of Marib
inaug of refinery, Ray Hunt
heli over new dam - old Marib dam,
time of Queen of Sheba; destroyed
by earthquake, new one (w/ Turkish
help) built just before 86 trip

Walk thru old city of Sana'a (looks
1000 yrs ago) Sneakers. Talked.
Very friendly. Bought something
in store? Market unlined area
100s of years.

old city = walled
main gate - all sheered - running
upward of car
lined streets on motorcade

highest-level visitor ever to YAR

3 days - ~~July~~ April 1986

Salah's first trip -

troubled S. Yemen
S. Yemen Pres vs N Yemen

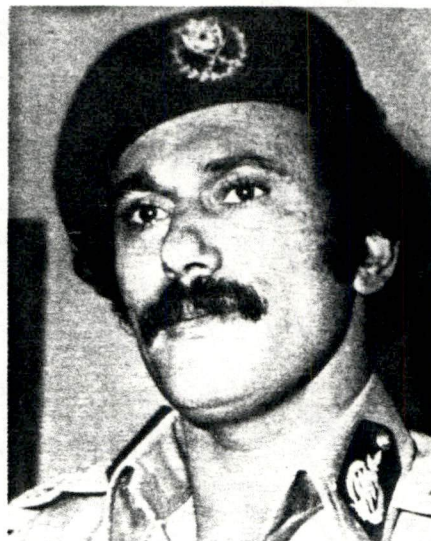
'Ali 'Abdallah SALIH
(Phonetic: SAHlih)

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

President (since July 1978)

Addressed as: Mr. President

A career military officer with no formal education and no political experience before he became President, Col. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has emerged as a determinedly independent player in Yemeni and regional politics. He has remained at the helm of a country that is deeply divided along religious, socioeconomic, ideological, and tribal lines and that has traditionally defied a strong central government. According to US Embassy officials, Salih is an astute political manipulator whose longevity in office can be attributed to his skill in playing tribal and political leaders against one another and to his practice of installing trusted relatives in key military and government posts. US diplomats have consistently described him as impetuous and ruthless, with a mercurial and suspicious nature. They add that the shrewd and savvy Salih has the confidence of a man who has survived longer than his opponents had expected. (S NF)



Although a seasoned political veteran, Salih continues to face serious challenges from inside and outside his country. Yemen's autonomous and well-armed tribes constantly test his government's authority and its ability to provide security and basic services outside North Yemen's two major cities. On his southern flank, the Marxist People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDY), which engaged the YAR in two wars during the 1970s, has sporadically supported insurgents hostile to the regime in Sanaa. In addition, Salih must contend with a longstanding border dispute with Saudi Arabia (his principal source of economic aid) and Riyadh's financial backing of Yemeni tribal chiefs opposed to the central government in Sanaa. (S NF)

Salih has sought to maintain independence from all foreign domination while soliciting as much foreign assistance as possible. He has consistently sought to balance his relations with the United States and Saudi Arabia against those with the Soviet Union. Both Saudi Arabia and the USSR (his major military supplier) have exerted considerable pressure on him. Salih has privately expressed a desire to US officials for a more direct military relationship with the United States, independent of Saudi Arabia. The discovery and exploitation of Yemen's oil reserves by a US petroleum company have also motivated him to seek improved relations with this country. (S NF)

How to Become President

Salih was born in 1942. He began his military career in 1958 and served in the Republican forces throughout the 1962-70 civil war. After graduating from the Taiz Military Academy in 1973, he came to the attention of Ahmad al-Ghashmi—a rising leader in the YAR military—who shepherded Salih rapidly through the ranks over the next five years. According to US Embassy officials in Sanaa, Salih is believed to have been deeply involved with Ghashmi—and possibly was the triggerman—in the Saudi-financed assassination of President Ibrahim Hamdi in October 1977, which propelled Ghashmi to the presidency. Following Ghashmi's assassination by South Yemeni agents less than a year later, Salih was named President. In 1988 the Constituent Assembly, which Salih controls, "elected" him to a third five-year term. (S NF)

Personal Data

Embassy officials say that Salih takes command of discussions and that he willingly engages in give-and-take debate. Although he does not hesitate to state his views, he apparently has an open mind and respects those who politely disagree with him. Salih speaks little English. His first wife died in an automobile accident in 1981, and he remarried in 1982. He has at least five children, including a daughter who has been living in Washington while her husband, a nephew of the President, completes his studies at a local university. (C NF)

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SECRET

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10 January 1990

Shannon State Park

Dave Rydner -

at refinery, Kirk-off campers

Ward Dam - Queen of Shelia

Old City of Janes - camel guarding
people really outgoing
also all

Ant. Bill Rube

Old Rydner -

②

①

HEALTH

Health

322. He who has health, has hope; and he who has hope, has everything.

—Arabian

Helpfulness

323. A candle loses nothing by lighting another candle.

Hero—Heroism

324. Take away ambition and vanity, and what becomes of your hero?

History

325. He that would know what shall be must consider what hath been.

Honesty

326. Honest men are easily deceived.

327. It pays to be honest, but it's slow pay.

328. Lock your door and keep your neighbor honest.

—Chinese

329. Honesty is like an icicle; if once it melts that is the end of it.

—American

330. While it pays to be honest you are often a long time collecting.

331. Honesty is a question of right and wrong, not a matter of policy.

HUSBAND—WIFE

332. He who is passionate and hasty, is generally honest; it is your cool dissembling hypocrite, of whom you should beware.

Hope

333. A misty morning does not signify a cloudy day.

Hospitality

334. A daily guest is a thief in the kitchen.

335. Who practices hospitality entertains God himself.

336. It is a sin against hospitality, to open your doors and darken your countenance.

Humility

337. Falling hurts least those who fly low.

—Chinese

338. Light-houses don't ring bells and fire cannon to call attention to their shining; they just shine on.

Humor, Sense of

339. A man without mirth is like a wagon without springs.

340. A sense of humor is the pole that adds balance to our steps as we walk the tightrope of life.

Husband—Wife

341. What a husband forbids, a wife desires.

—French

342. The wife of a careless man is almost a widow.

—Hungarian

COMPANIONSHIP

Companionship

90. He that lies with dogs rises with fleas.

Comparison

91. To compare is not to prove.

—French

Compliment—Complimentary

92. Of a compliment only a third is meant.

—Welsh

Compromise

93. Better bend than break.

—Scottish

Condonation

94. For the sake of one good action a hundred evil ones should be forgotten.

—Chinese

Confession

95. Confession is the first step to repentance.

—English

Confidence

96. The dog that licks ashes is not to be trusted with flour.

—Italian

Conflict

97. Nobody can live longer in peace than his neighbor pleases.

COURTESY

Conformity

98. Either do as your neighbors do, or move away.

—Moroccan

Conscience

99. When you have no observers be afraid of yourself.

100. There is a difference between him who does no misdeed because of his own conscience and him who is kept from wrongdoing because of the presence of others.

Contentment

101. Do not anxiously hope for that which is not yet come; do not vainly regret what is already past.

—Chinese

Cooperation

102. One hand cannot applaud.

—Arabian

103. Help thy brother's boat across, and Lo! thine own has reached the shore.

—Hindu

Courage

104. Courage consists not so much in avoiding danger as in conquering it.

Courtesy

105. An excess of courtesy is discourtesy.

—Japanese

106. No man is too big to be courteous, but some are too little

COVETOUSNESS

Covetousness

107. The pleasure of what we enjoy is lost by coveting more.

Cowardice

108. It is cowardly to fly from a living enemy or to abuse a dead one.

—Danish

109. It is better to be a coward for a minute than dead the rest of your life.

—Irish

110. Of two cowards, the one who finds the other out first has the advantage.

—Italian

Credit

111. Buying on trust is the way to pay double.

Crime—Punishment

112. He who profits by a crime, commits it.

113. He who spares the guilty threatens the innocent.

—Legal maxim

114. If you share your friend's crime, you make it your own.

—Latin

115. Stone walls do not a prison make nor iron bars a cage.

116. To violate the law is the same crime in the emperor as in the subject.

—Chinese

117. He who overlooks a crime, encourages the commission of another.

DEATH

118. It is not the thief who is hanged, but one who was caught stealing.

—Czech

Criticism

119. Tall trees catch much wind.

120. If you stop every time a dog barks, your road will never end.

—Arabian

121. Most knocking is done by folks who don't know how to ring the bell.

122. Justly to discriminate, wisely to prescribe, and honestly to award, should be the aim of all criticism.

Cruelty

123. Find a cruel man and you see a coward.

Custom—Customs

124. To circumstances and custom, the law must yield.

D

Death

125. He waits long that waits for another man's death.

—Dutch

126. Good men must die, but death cannot kill their names.

127. When your foes die, let all resentment cease;
Make peace with death, and death shall give you
peace!

—Greek

DIAGNOSIS

148. To him who is determined it remains only to act.
—Italian

Diagnosis

149. The first step toward cure is to know what the disease is.
—Latin

Diet

150. Whatsoever was the father of disease, an ill diet was the mother.

Dignity

151. It is only people of small moral stature who have to stand on their dignity.

Disappointment

152. The most disappointed people in the world are those who get what is coming to them.

Discontent—Discontentment

153. The root of discontent is self-love; the more self is indulged the more it demands.

154. What makes us discontented with our condition is the absurdly exaggerated idea we have of the happiness of others.

Discretion

155. Sometimes the best gain is to lose.
156. Better lose the anchor than the whole ship.
—Dutch
157. Mention not a rope in the house of one whose father was hanged.

ECONOMY

Disturbance

158. A plant often removed cannot thrive.

Doctor—Doctors

159. No man is a good physician who has never been sick.
—Arabian

160. If the doctor cures, the sun sees it; if he kills, the earth hides it.

161. Polygamy ought to be obligatory on physicians. It would be only just to compel those who depopulate the world to repopulate it a little.
—French

Drinking

162. Drink injures a man externally, internally, and eternally.
163. Drinking a little too much is drinking a great deal too much.
—German

164. First the man takes a drink, then the drink takes a drink, then the drink takes the man.
—Japanese

Drunkenness

165. He who quarrels with a drunken man injures the absent.

E

Economy

166. There is no economy in going to bed early to save candles if the result is twins.
—Chinese

EXAGGERATION

Exaggeration

186. Exaggeration is to paint a snake and add legs.
187. The archer who overshoots misses as well as he that falls short.

Example—Examples

188. A good example is the best sermon.
189. We reform others unconsciously when we act uprightly.
190. What can't be done by advice can often be done by example.
191. Example may be better than precept, but together they make a winning team.
192. A man profits more by the sight of an idiot than by the orations of the learned.

—Arabian

Excess—Excessiveness

193. All sunshine makes the desert.
194. To go beyond is as bad as to fall short.

—Arabian

—Chinese

Experience

195. To know the road ahead ask those coming back.
196. He who has been bitten by a snake is afraid of an eel.
197. Experience is a comb which nature gives to men when they are bald.

FALSEHOOD

198. Experience without learning is better than learning without experience.

—American

199. A gem is not polished without rubbing, nor a man made perfect without trials.

—Chinese

Extravagance

200. He who buys what he needs not, sells what he needs.

—Japanese

Exuberance

201. In the midst of great joy do not promise to give a man anything; in the midst of great anger do not answer a man's letter.

—Chinese

F

Failure

202. Failure teaches success.
203. In great attempts it is glorious even to fail.
204. Nothing good is failure and no evil thing success.

Faith

205. He who loses money loses much. He who loses a friend loses more. But he who loses faith loses all.

Falsehood

206. Half a fact is a whole falsehood.

FAME

207. This is the punishment of a liar: he is not believed, even when he speaks the truth.

Fame

208. All fame is dangerous; good bringeth envy, bad shame.

209. Fame like a river is narrowest at its source and broadest afar off.

Familiarity

210. Caress your dog and he'll spoil your clothes.

Family

211. A child tells in the street what its father and mother say at home.

212. It is better to be the best of a low family than the worst of a noble one.

—Greek

Father—Son

213. He that does not bring up his son to some honest calling and employment, brings him up to be a thief.

Fatherhood

214. A father loves his children in hating their faults.

Fault—Faults

215. Forget others' faults by remembering your own.

216. Bad men excuse their faults; good men abandon them.

217. A fault confessed is a fault redressed; a fault once denied is twice committed.

FLATTERY

218. Think of your own faults the first part of the night when you are awake, and the faults of others the latter part of the night when you are asleep.

—Chinese

Fault-Finding

219. He that finds fault wants to buy.

—German

220. Don't find fault with what you don't understand.

—French

Favor—Favors

221. A favor is half granted when gracefully refused.

222. The greater the favor, the greater the obligation.

Fear

223. The greater the fear the nearer the danger.

—Danish

224. Fear carries a man farther than courage—but not in the same direction.

Flattery

225. A flatterer is a secret enemy.

—Hungarian

226. A flatterer has water in one hand and fire in the other.

—German

227. Beware of one who flatters unduly; he will also censure unjustly.

—Arabian

228. He who praises me on all occasions is a fool who despises me or a knave who wishes to cheat me.

—Chinese

FLOWERS

Flowers

229. A country where flowers are priced so as to make them a luxury has yet to learn the first principles of civilization.

—Chinese

Folly

230. A fool with money to burn soon meets his match.

231. Every man is a fool in some man's opinion.

—Spanish

232. A fool is like all other men as long as he remains silent.

—Danish

233. He who would make a fool of himself will find many to help him.

—Danish

234. He that makes himself an ass must not take it ill if men ride him.

235. A foolish man may be known by six things: Anger without cause, speech without profit, change without progress, inquiry without object, putting trust in a stranger, and mistaking foes for friends.

—Arabian

Forgetting

236. My skirt with tears is always wet—
I have forgotten to forget.

—Japanese

Forgiveness

237. Never ask pardon before you are accused.

238. Forgiving the unrepentant is like drawing pictures on water.

—Japanese

FRIENDSHIP

Fraud

239. It is fraud to conceal fraud.

—Legal maxim

Freedom

240. Who accepts from another sells his freedom.

—German

Friendship

241. Friendship is love with understanding.

242. Life without a friend is death without a witness.

243. False friends are worse than open enemies.

244. When a friend asks, there is no tomorrow.

245. Who seeks a faultless friend rests friendless.

—Turkish

246. He that seeks to have many friends never has any.

—Italian

247. A courageous foe is better than a cowardly friend.

248. It's poor friendship that needs to be constantly bought.

249. Money lent to a friend must be recovered from an enemy.

—German

250. Anyone with a heart full of friendship has a hard time finding enemies.

251. He never was a friend who ceased to be so for a slight cause.

—Portuguese

252. He who puts a friend to public shame is as guilty as a murderer.

—Hebrew

GLORY

276. All we can hold in our cold dead hands is what we have given away.

—Sanskrit

277. The generous man enriches himself by giving; the miser hoards himself poor.

—Dutch

278. Flowers leave a part of their fragrance in the hands they bestow them.

—Chinese

279. He who gives little gives from his heart; he who gives much gives from his wealth.

—Turkish

280. What you give for the cause of charity in health is gold; what you give in sickness is silver; what you give after death is lead.

—Jewish

281. I gave a beggar from my little store of well-earned gold. He spent the shining ore and came again, and yet again, still cold and hungry as before. I gave a thought, and through the thought of mine he found himself, the man, supreme, divine! Fed, clothed, and crowned with blessings manifold, and now he begs no more.

—Persian

Glory

282. When glory comes, loss of memory follows.

—French

283. It is a worthier thing to deserve honor than to possess it.

God

284. When the need is highest, God is nighest.

—Hebrew

285. God promises a safe landing but not a calm passage.

—Bulgarian

GREATNESS

God—Man

286. Fear that man who fears not God.

Golden Rule

287. Do unto others as though you were others.

Good—Goodness

288. When you are good to others you are best to yourself.

—American

Gossip

289. Who gossips to you will gossip of you.

—Turkish

290. If what we see is doubtful, how can we believe what is spoken behind the back.

—Chinese

Gratitude

291. Do not cut down the tree that gives you shade.

—Arabian

292. When you drink from the stream remember the spring.

—Chinese

293. He merits no thanks who does a kindness for his own ends.

294. Gratitude is the least of virtues; ingratitude the worst of vices.

Greatness

295. A man is judged to be great because of the positive qualities he possesses; not because of the absence of faults.

KEENNESS

K

Keenness

400. It takes a rough stone to sharpen the edge.

Kindness

401. Better do a kindness near home than go far to burn incense.
—Chinese

402. Hatred and anger are powerless when met with kindness.

403. He merits no thanks who does a kindness from selfish motives.

Kiss—Kisses—Kissing

404. Don't kiss a homely maid—she'll brag of it.

Knowledge

405. Who knows most, knows least.
—Italian

406. He who increases knowledge, increases sorrow.

407. The pope and a peasant know more between them than the pope alone.

—Italian

408. He who knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool. Shun him.
He who knows not, and knows that he knows not is simple. Teach him.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

He who knows, and knows not that he knows,
is asleep. Waken him.
He who knows, and knows that he knows is
wise. Follow him.

—Arabian

L

Labor

409. Those who labor with their minds, rule; those who labor with their bodies, are ruled.

Landlord—Tenant

410. A tenant is not entitled to regard his house as his castle.

Laughter

411. He who laughs—lasts.
—Norwegian

Law—Laws

412. A bad agreement is better than a good lawsuit.
—Italian

413. A good judge conceives quickly, judges slowly.

414. No man can make another a debtor against his will.
—Legal maxim

415. A good law unexecuted is like an unperformed promise.

Law Enforcement

416. Better no law than law not enforced.
—Danish

MARRIED LIFE

457. Marriage may be an institution but it is not a reform school.

458. One should choose a wife with the ears, rather than with the eyes.

—French

459. To marry a woman for her beauty is like buying a house for its paint.

460. When a man makes a mistake in his first marriage the victim is his second wife.

Married Life

461. The best way to keep a husband is in doubt.

462. Not all wives are suspicious—some are certain.

463. When a man sees eye to eye with his wife, it means that his vision has been corrected.

464. When a wife insists on wearing the pants, some other woman wears the fur coat.

Maxim—Maxims

465. All the good maxims have been written. It only remains to put them into practice.

Meanness

466. Even the mean man has his value. You can learn from him how not to live.

Mechanization

467. The greatest danger in modern technology isn't that machines will begin to think like men, but that men will begin to think like machines.

MILITARY

Meddling

468. Never burn your fingers to snuff another man's candle.

Melancholy—Melancholia

469. It is the melancholy face that gets stung by the bee.

Memory—Memories

470. Bad memory has its root in bad attention.

471. Pleasant memories must be arranged for in advance.

472. Memory was given to mortals so that they might have roses in December.

473. A good memory is one that can remember the day's blessings and forget the day's troubles.

Mercy

474. Justice tempered with too much mercy becomes injustice.

475. In case of doubt it is best to lean to the side of mercy.
(*In dubiis benigniora sunt semper praeferenda.*)

—Legal maxim

Merit

476. A horse of good breed is not dishonored by his saddle.

—Arabic

477. A great name without merit is like an epitaph on a coffin.

Military

478. The common soldier's blood makes the general great.

—Italian

MODERATION

501. There is no worse lie than a truth misunderstood by those who hear it.

Moderation

502. He will always be a slave who does not know how to live upon a little.

503. Moderation in temper is a virtue, but moderation in principle is always a vice.

Modern Age

504. They love the old who do not know the new.
—German

505. One of the weaknesses of our age is our apparent inability to distinguish our need from our greed.

Modesty

506. Great men never feel great. Small men never feel small.

507. He who takes his rank lightly raises his own dignity.
—Hebrew

508. One coin in the money-box makes more noise than when it is full.
—Arabian

Money

509. When money speaks, the truth is silent.

510. Money separates more friends than it unites.

511. Eloquence avails nothing against the voice of gold.
—Latin

MOTHER-IN-LAW

512. What good is money to burn after the fire has gone out.

513. The hardest thing about making money last is making it first.

514. A fool may make money but it requires a wise man to spend it.

515. The only thing that many people understand about money matters is that it does.

516. To get money is difficult, to keep it more difficult, but to spend it wisely most difficult of all.

517. The person who doesn't know where his next dollar is coming from usually doesn't know where his last dollar went.

Monument

518. No monuments are erected for the righteous; their deeds perpetuate their memory.

Mother—Child

519. No gift to your mother can ever equal her gift to you—life.

Motherhood

520. The death of a mother is the first sorrow wept without her.

521. The remembrance of a beloved mother becomes a shadow to all our actions; it precedes or follows them.

Mother-In-Law

522. Happy is she who marries the son of a dead mother.
—Scottish

523. Men speak of their in-laws as if their wives didn't have any.

OBVIOUS, THE

Obvious, The

544. The obscure we see eventually. The completely apparent takes longer.

Offensiveness

545. Keep on your *own* toes if you expect to make progress.

Old Age

546. One cannot help being old—but one can resist being aged.

547. You are old only if you'd rather win an argument than be right.

548. Many people use their youth to make their old age miserable.

549. More people would live to a ripe old age if they weren't too busy providing for it.

550. It's only natural for older people to be quiet. They have a lot more to be quiet about.

551. Old age may seem a long way off. But on the day it doesn't, it will be too late to do anything about it.

552. When you see an old man amiable, mild, equable, content, and good-humored, be sure that in his youth he has been just, generous, and forbearing. In his end he does not lament the past, nor dread the future; he is like the evening of a fine day.

—Arabic

Opinion—Opinions

553. The foolish and dead alone never change their opinion.

554. Risk little on the opinion of a man who has nothing to lose.

OPPORTUNITY—OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunity—Opportunities

555. If God shuts one door, He opens another.

—Irish

556. They wrong opportunity who say she knocks but once.

557. Opportunities always look bigger going than coming.

558. The doors of opportunity are marked "Push" and "Pull."

559. When you are an anvil be patient; when a hammer, strike.

—Arabian

560. He fasted for a whole year and then broke his fast with an onion.

—Arabian

561. To recognize opportunity is the difference between success and failure.

562. The trouble with opportunity is that it always comes disguised as hard work.

563. If you want to launch big ships, you have to go where the water is deep.

564. An ostrich with its head in the sand is just as blind to opportunity as to disaster.

565. Opportunity is often missed because we are broadcasting when we should be tuning in.

566. Even when opportunity knocks a man still has to get up off his seat and open the door.

567. Better late than never is poor consolation for the man who has lost the opportunity of a lifetime.

REPERCUSSION

Repercussion

899. Don't teach archery lest you become the target.

Reproach

900. The sting of a reproach is the truth of it.

—English

Reputation

901. Every tub smells of the wine it holds.

902. No man was written out of reputation but by himself.

903. Don't consider your reputation and you may do anything you like.

—Chinese

904. The reputation of a man is like his shadow: it sometimes follows and sometimes precedes him, it is sometimes longer and sometimes shorter than his natural size.

—French

Responsibility

905. Responsibility develops some men and ruins others.

906. Some men grow under responsibility, others only swell.

907. That which is everybody's business is nobody's business.

908. He who lets the goat be laid on his shoulders is soon after forced to carry the cow.

—Italian

REVENGE

Retribution

909. As you make your bed, so shall you lie in it.

910. He who pelts every barking dog must pick up many stones.

911. He that plants thorns must never expect to gather roses.

—Arabian

Revenge

912. Living well is the best revenge.

913. Revenge is a confession of pain.

—Latin

914. To forget a wrong is the best revenge.

915. He meditates revenge who least complains.

916. Neglect will sooner kill an injury than revenge.

917. Revenge does not long remain unrevenged.

—German

918. If you want to be revenged, hold your tongue.

—Spanish

919. To take revenge is often to sacrifice oneself.

—Kongo (Belgian Congo)

920. The longest odds in the world are those against getting even.

921. Time spent in getting even would be better spent in getting ahead.

922. A man need never revenge himself, the body of his enemy will be brought to his own door.

—Chinese

SMALLNESS

Smallness

1079. Little pots soon boil over.

Smile—Smiles

1080. The smile that lights the face will also warm the heart.

Solitude

1081. Solitude is often the best society.
1082. If you can't stand solitude, perhaps you bore others too!
1083. The strongest man in the world is he who stands alone.
1084. They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.

Sorrow

1085. If sorrow would not talk it would die.
—Serbian-Croatian
1086. Sorrows remembered sweeten present joy.
1087. Sorrow is the child of too much joy.
—Chinese
1088. When the heart is full, the lips are silent.
1089. You cannot prevent the birds of sorrow from flying over your head, but you can prevent them from building nests in your hair.
—Chinese
1090. Sorrow for the death of a father lasts six months; sorrow for a mother, a year; sorrow for a wife, until another wife; sorrow for a son, for ever.
—Sanskrit

SPENDING

Soul

1091. The soul is not where it lives but where it loves.

Speech

1092. He that speaks much is much mistaken.
1093. Many speak much who cannot speak well.
1094. It is better to say nothing than not enough.
—Latin
1095. Discretion of speech is more than eloquence.
1096. Speech both conceals and reveals the thoughts of men.
—Latin
1097. He who says what he likes, hears what he does not like.
—Spanish
1098. The tongue is but three inches long, yet it can kill a man six feet high.
—Japanese
1099. I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to death your right to say it.
—Voltaire
1100. The imprudent man reflects on what he has said; the wise man, on what he is going to say.
1101. When you have spoken the word, it reigns over you. When it is unspoken, you reign over it.
—Arabic

Spending

1102. Through not spending enough we spend too much.
—Spanish

SPORTSMANSHIP

Sportsmanship

1103. Everybody likes a good loser—provided it is the other team.

1104. It's harder to be a good winner than a good loser—one has less practice.

Stability

1105. Trees often transplanted seldom prosper. —Arabian

1106. When you have both feet on the ground, you don't have far to fall.

1107. One way to keep a man's feet on the ground is to put a heavy responsibility on his shoulders.

Statesman—Statesmanship

1108. True statesmanship is the art of changing a nation from what it is into what it ought to be.

1109. Statesmanship is harder than politics. Politics is the art of getting along with people, whereas statesmanship is the art of getting along with politicians.

Stature

1110. A man never adds to his stature by treading on others' toes.

Steal—Stealing

1111. He who steals once is always a thief. —Spanish

SUBMISSION

Stinginess

1112. A rich man who is stingy is the worst pauper. —Yiddish

Straddling

1113. Straddling an issue is like straddling the middle of the road. You are likely to be hit from both sides.

1114. The enemies a man makes by taking a decided stand generally have more respect for him than the friends he makes by being on the fence.

Strength

1115. He who has great strength should use it lightly. —Latin

Stubbornness

1116. A stubborn man doesn't hold opinions—they hold him.

Stupidity

1117. Genius has limitations; stupidity is boundless.

1118. Nature delights in punishing stupid people.

1119. Against stupidity the gods themselves contend in vain.

Submission

1120. Submission to one wrong brings on another. —Latin

McGroarty/Dooley
January 19, 1990
5:00 pm
[YEMEN.DIN]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: STATE DINNER FOR
PRESIDENT ALI SALIH OF YEMEN
THE WHITE HOUSE
JANUARY 24, 1990
7:45 P.M.

Mr. President: Barbara and I are delighted to welcome you to the White House as our guest tonight. As I told you earlier today, we have many fond memories of our fascinating visit to the Yemen [Yeh-men] Arab Republic three years ago.

All of us here tonight recognize President Salih [SAH-leh] as a man of extraordinary accomplishment. A man who has served his nation as a soldier and statesman. A man who is in large part responsible for Yemen's ongoing economic development --and its growing role in Middle East affairs.

Mr. President, I value your views. I believe our discussions -- and your talks both today and tomorrow with so many key members of my Administration -- will encourage understanding between our nations, and help us advance the many interests we share.

In the next few days you'll be travelling across America -- to New York, San Fransisco, and on to Dallas in my home state of Texas. I hope that at every step along the way, you encounter the warm welcome that Barbara and I enjoyed wherever we walked in the streets and markets of Sanaa.

*schedule
Salih*

It has been a great pleasure to be your host on this historic visit. A visit that signifies the growing ties between our nations -- and growing friendship between the people of Yemen and America.

And tonight, I ask all our guests to join me in wishing President Salih health and happiness. In the words of the old Arabian saying, "He who has health, has hope. And he who has hope, has everything."

#

McGroarty/Dooley
January 19, 1990
2:00 pm
[YEMEN.ARR]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATMENT FOR THE VISIT OF
PRESIDENT ALI SALIH OF YEMEN
THE SOUTH LAWN
JAUARY 24, 1990
10:00 AM

Mr. President: It is my great honor to welcome you to the White House -- and to extend to you the greetings of all Americans on this historic visit to our country, the first ever by the President of the Yemen Arab Republic.

And I know this is a proud day, too, for the 50,000 immigrants of Yemeni [Yeh-men-ee] heritage who have settled here in the United States. And I know that at every stop during your stay, you'll be meeting with members of this American Yemen2i community. Mr. President, I want you to know that I share with them the hope that relations between our two nations will continue to prosper and grow.

Barbara and I remember our own visit to your nation back in 1986. A fascinating trip. Our stay in Sanaa, your capital -- the rich history of the Old City. And as an old oilman, I won't forget the trip out to the Yemeni desert, to attend the opening of the Alef Field.

And all along the way -- wherever we went -- Barbara and I still remember the warm welcome we received from the people of

Yemen. We are delighted today to have this opportunity to return the hospitality we enjoyed in your country. ///

President Salih [SAH-lih], in an era marked by great change -- in the Middle East and around the world -- you have been a pillar of stability for your nation. Under your leadership, the past eleven years have brought the people of the Yemen Arab Republic genuine economic progress -- progress that has meant real improvement in the lives of all Yemenis. I am proud that my country has been able to help Yemen develop its resources -- and begin to realize its full economic potential.

And I also am gratified that the democratic trend now unfolding in so many nations around the world has taken root in Yemen -- with the free election of your nation's Consultative Assembly in 1988.

Mr. President, in just a few minutes, we will move inside to begin our discussions -- discussions on issues of mutual interest, ranging from bilateral aid, to your rapidly growing role as an oil exporter, to developments throughout the Middle East.

There are few regions where the conflicts and challenges are so complex -- and where the United States finds such critical interests at stake.

In the Gulf region, where the U.S. and so many other nations have an interest in unimpeded access to vital oil resources.

In Lebanon, where we hope the present political impasse will be resolved -- so that the Lebanese people can at long last live in peace.

And of course, in the Arab-Israeli conflict, where the United States is and will always be committed to a lasting solution -- a truly comprehensive peace settlement -- that ends that long and costly conflict.

And of course, on an issue of intense importance to the Yemen Arab Republic, I look forward to receiving President Salih's views on our dialogue with South Yemen, on the possibility of restoring normal relations between our two countries.

Mr. President, I look forward to our talks -- to the opportunity we'll have to build on what is already a strong and stable relationship.

Once again, welcome to Washington. God bless you, God bless the United States of America -- and may God bless the Yemen Arab Republic.

#

It has been a great pleasure to be your host on this historic visit. A visit that signifies the growing ties between our nations -- and growing friendship between the people of Yemen and America.

And tonight, I ask all our guests to join me in wishing President Salih health and happiness. In the words of the old Arabian saying, "He who has health, has hope. And he who has hope, has everything."

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

NEA TELEFAX COVER SHEET

DATE: Jan. 17, 1990

THIS PAGE PLUS one PAGE(S) TO FOLLOW

TO:

NAME: Peggy Dooley
OFFICE: White House
Speechwriting
FAX NO: 456-6218

FROM:

NAME: Laurie Johnston
OFFICE: 647-6571
PHONE NO: NEA/ARP

MESSAGE IF ANY: _____

NEA BUREAU TELEFAX NUMBER: (202) 647-7720

'Ali 'Abdallah SALIH
(Phonetic: SAHlih)

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

President (since July 1978)

A career military officer, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih was elected President by the People's Constituent Assembly three and a half weeks after the assassination of his predecessor, Ahmad al-Ghashmi. Salih also became Commander in Chief of the Yemen Armed Forces, a post traditionally held by the President. Between the assassination and his assumption of the presidency, he served on the interim four-man Presidential Council and as Chief of Staff and Deputy Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces.

Salih was born in 1942 in the village of Bayt al-Ahmar in Sanaa Governorate. He joined the military in 1958 as an enlisted man and by 1963 had risen to the rank of second lieutenant. Salih received all of his military training within the YAR; he attended the Armor School at Sanaa in 1963 and graduated from the Ta'iz Military Academy in 1973. He served successively after 1963 as an officer in the logistics section of the Armored Forces, commander of an armored platoon, commander of an armored squadron, and battalion commander in the 1st Armored Brigade. He was commander of the Ta'iz Governorate Military District from May 1975 until June 1978.



Salih is a Zaydi Shi'a Muslim. Married, he has at least five children. He speaks a little English.

22 September 1987

DRAFT

1/14/90

THE STATE VISIT
TO
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
ALI ABDULLAH SALEH
PRESIDENT
OF
THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

JANUARY 23 TO 29, 1990

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY
JANUARY 23

3:30 pm- Greeted by Deputy Chief of
3:35 pm Protocol Fitzgerald and
Welcoming Committee, Andrews Air
Force Base, Washington, D.C.

3:40 pm- U.S. Presidential Helicopters to
3:50 pm Washington Monument Grounds,
Reflecting Pool.

3:55 pm- Greeted by Secretary of State
4:00 pm Baker and Chief of Protocol
Ambassador Reed.

4:05 pm Arrive Blair House.

Private evening.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY
JANUARY 24

drafts

10:00 am- Arrival Ceremony with The
10:30 am President and Mrs. Bush, South
Lawn, The White House.

10:30 am- Meeting with The President, Oval
10:45 am Office, The White House.

10:45 am- Expanded Meeting with The
11:30 am President, Cabinet Room, The
White House.

12:00 pm- Meeting with Secretary Baker,
12:30 pm Henry Clay Room, Department of
State.

12:30 pm- Working Luncheon with Secretary
1:30 pm Baker, James Madison Room,
Department of State.

3:30 pm- Meeting with World Bank senior
4:00 pm officials, Blair House.

4:00 pm- Meeting with Secretary of
4:30 pm Defense Cheney, Blair House.

*Arrival
Statement*

*troop the line
Salih does not
speak English*

*will later be guests
of Hunts in Dallas*

-11-

*VP
Baker
Cheney
AID*

*Don Gregg
Don Ryder - Texas 564-2314
Bill Rube - USA 485-8520
485-1100
Doug Monarchek (mil aide)
2150 Bruce Kemp man*

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY

JANUARY 24

(Continued)

7:15 pm- Refreshments with The President
7:45 pm and Mrs. Bush, Yellow Oval Room,
The White House.

7:45 pm- Reception, State Dinner and After- *Toast*
10:30 pm Dinner Entertainment with The
President and Mrs. Baker, East
Room and State Dining Room, The
White House.

Alexandra Mark (seprano)

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY
JANUARY 25

8:30 am- Breakfast Meeting with
9:30 am print media representatives,
Blair House.

10:30 am- Meeting with Senate Majority
11:00 am Leader Mitchell, location TBD.

11:00 am- Coffee with House Foreign
12:00 pm Affairs Committee, Room _____,
Rayburn House Office Building.

12:30 pm- Luncheon in honor of The Vice
2:00 pm President, Crystal Room, Willard
Inter-Continental Hotel.

3:00 pm- Meeting with Assistant Secretary
3:30 pm of State Kelly, Blair House.

3:45 pm- Meeting with AID Acting
4:15 pm Administrator Edelman, Blair
House.

4:30 pm- Meeting with General Schwarzkopf,
5:00 pm CINCCENT, Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY

JANUARY 25

(Continued)

7:00 pm- Meeting with Arab Diplomatic
7:30 pm Corps, Yemeni Ambassador's
Residence.

7:30 pm- Meeting with Arab journalists,
8:30 pm Yemeni Ambassador's residence.

8:30 pm- Meeting with Yemeni students,
TBD and members of the Yemeni
Community of the Washington
area, Yemeni Ambassador's
residence.

Private evening.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY
JANUARY 26

8:30 am Depart Blair House.

8:35 am- Farewell Ceremony with Deputy
8:40 am Secretary of State Eagleburger,
Ambassador Reed, and Farewell
Committee, Washington Monument
Grounds, Reflecting Pool.

8:45 am- U.S. Presidential Helicopters to
8:55 am Andrews Air Force Base.

9:00 am- Yemenia Yemen Airways Special
9:50 am Aircraft to John F. Kennedy
International Airport, New York,
New York.

9:55 am- Greeted by Welcoming Committee.
10:00 am

10:30 am Arrive Waldorf Towers.

11:30 am- Meeting with UN Secretary
12:30 pm General Perez de Cuellar, United
Nations Building.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY

JANUARY 26

(Continued)

12:45 pm- Luncheon offered by Exxon
2:30 pm Chairman Rawl in honor of
President Saleh, Beckman Suite,
Inter-Continental Hotel.

3:30 pm- Tea with Wall Street Journal
4:15 pm Editor Bartley Wall Street
Journal Building.

Private evening.

Overnight: Waldorf Towers.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

SATURDAY
JANUARY 27

10:00 am- Meeting with Yemeni Community
12:00 pm of New York and Vicinity,
Waldorf Towers.

2:00 pm- Yemenia Yemen Airways Special
5:00 pm Aircraft to San Francisco
local International Airport, San
Francisco, California.

5:00 pm Greeted by Welcoming Committee.

5:05 pm- Arrive San Francisco Hilton
5:30 pm Hotel.

Private evening.

Overnight: San Francisco
Hilton Hotel.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

SUNDAY

JANUARY 28

10:00 am- Meeting with Yemeni Community
12:00 pm of Northern California, San
Francisco Hilton Hotel.

Private afternoon and evening.

Overnight: San Francisco
Hilton Hotel.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY

JANUARY 29

8:00 am- Breakfast Meeting with San
9:00 am Francisco Chronicle Editorial
Board, San Francisco Hilton
Hotel.

10:00 am- Yemenia Yemen Airways Special
3:15 pm Aircraft to Love Field, Dallas,
local Texas.

Resume private schedule upon
departure from San Francisco.

THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

CONTACT: 202/456-6772

FOR RELEASE:
Thursday, April 10, 1986

ARRIVAL STATEMENT OF
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
SANAA, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1986

I am very happy to be here today, on this my first visit to the Yemen Arab Republic, the cradle of civilization, the land of the ancient Kingdom of Sheba.

I bring greetings from President Reagan and the American people to President Salih and the people of Yemen.

This is a critical year in world events, especially here in the Arabian Peninsula, where a brutal war has been waged in the Gulf area for five years, and a smaller -- but also brutal -- one was fought south of here only a few weeks ago. Yet throughout these troubled times the Yemen Arab Republic has vigorously safeguarded its stability and sovereignty.

The United States wishes to see the sovereignty of all nations in the region respected by all others. We are pledged to helping all the countries of the area find a rapid and peaceful settlement to their conflicts.

Let me add that we deplore the Soviet War on the Afghan people and we deplore the brutality of terrorism and the suffering it has brought to the people of the Arabian Peninsula.

Throughout the Arabian Peninsula, American oil explorers in this century have found a number of significant oil fields. These fields have led to an astonishing rise in the prosperity of the people of these nations.

Recently Americans have also found oil in the Yemen Arab Republic. We hope that this means new prosperity for the Yemeni people. We look forward to a close and enduring relationship with the Yemen Arab Republic and the Yemeni people.

The American people, the people of Yemen and, indeed, the people of the entire Middle East are on a pilgrimage together.

-more-

We are all men and women who, with faith in God, are seeking a world in which the powerful are compassionate, the poor are remembered, and all are free to profess their faiths and to pursue their dreams freely.

I am looking forward to my meetings with President Salih. I look forward to hearing his thoughts and concerns and telling him some of ours. But my basic message to him will be the same as my basic message to the Yemeni people. And that is, let us work together to build that world of peace and brotherhood.

###

**United States
Information
Service**

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P.O. Box 1088
Sana, Yemen Arab Republic

Tels: 73920
77371



CONTACT: 202/456-6772

FOR RELEASE:
Thursday, April 10, 1986

EXCERPTS FROM REMARKS BY
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
AT DINNER HOSTED BY VICE PRESIDENT ARISHI
SANA'A, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1986

Vice President Arashi, Mr. Ambassador, distinguished guests. I have come here today at a time in which this region has before it two visions of the future.

In recent weeks South Yemen has witnessed a tragic conflict. Many lives were lost; society as a whole suffered a serious setback from which it will take many years to recover.

Here in the Yemen Arab Republic, on the other hand, under a practical and far-sighted national leadership, an American Oil Company took a big chance after years of studying the geology of this country, drilled for oil, and where others had failed, it succeeded.

Now, the Yemen Arab Republic at last has at its command the resources that have so changed other countries of the Arabian Peninsula.

I have been in the last week to Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Oman, all of which, with western help, found oils as the Yemen Arab Republic has found oil; all of which participate in the great free markets of the world, all of which have, as a result, found a better life for their people and stability for their governments.

A better life for its people, stability for its government -- this is the promise before the Yemen Arab Republic today. And, here is the great hope of the United States: to help build that bright future.

While I am here, I will visit Americans who are involved in working with the people of the Yemen Arab Republic to develop a more productive agricultural sector, to develop safe and reliable water supplies for the villages of the country, to help the rapidly growing cities of the Yemen Arab Republic adjust to the new energy and activity that is at the heart of their growth and of the Yemen Arab Republic's future.

This is the future that will involve both the government and vital private initiative of the Yemeni people -- a vitality initiative that have always characterized the entire Arab world. And let me add that this vitality and initiative are among the many things that Americans admire about the Arab world.

Americans are eager to be a part of the Yemen Arab Republic's growth. Americans are eager to be in partnership with your people and your government -- a partnership that can help bring a better life not only to this country, but, I am confident, to this entire region.

The confidence that the United States Government has in this relationship with the Yemen Arab Republic is reflected by our decision to build a new Embassy here.

The Yemen Arab Republic today faces many difficult choices. But I am confident and all of us in America are confident, that this ancient people -- a people whose history stretches back to the earliest moments of recorded times, a people whose history includes some of the greatest advances in human knowledge, a people whose history includes some of the great advances in religious thought, particularly in Islamic thought -- Americans are confident that the greatness of the Yemen Arab Republic peoples' past only foreshadows the greatness of their future.

And so, it is my pleasure to be here today to demonstrate America's hope for a future prosperity and stability in the Yemen Arab Republic.

January 16, 1990

STATE VISIT OF
PRESIDENT SALEH (YEMEN)
PLANNING MEETING - 4 P.M.
January 16, 1990
Situation Room

ATTENDEES

NSC

G. Philip Hughes
David Welch

White House

Laurie Firestone/Cathy Fenton - Social Office
Woody Lee - Military Office
Peggy Dooley - Communications Office
Doug Davidson - Press Office
Gary Matcheson - Secret Service
Jon Glasman - Vice President's Office

STATE

Jennifer Fitzgerald - Protocol
Patrick Daley - Protocol
Paul Sutphin - SS
Laurie Johnston - Yemen Desk
David Ransom - Director of Office of Asian Peninsula Affairs

ry, rich demersal (bottom-dwelling) fishing resources have been exploited by Japanese, Chinese, and Korean trawlers. The annual catch amounts to several hundred thousand tons and consists of seabream, croakers, lizard fish, prawns, cutlass fish, horse mackerel, squids, flounders, and other species. Overfishing and the consequent decline of fisheries had, by the 1970s, been brought under control. Along the coastal waters, spawning areas and fish nurseries are established.

Prospects for the future. Traffic through the Yellow Sea, which had declined after World War II, was expanding in the second half of the 20th century. Chinese ports, such as Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tientsin, Hu-lu-tao, Port Arthur, and Dairen, the Japanese ports of Nagasaki and Kobe, and the South Korean port of Inch'on were expected to grow in importance for both coastal and overseas commerce.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. For oceanographic data on the Yellow Sea, see the *Oceanographic Handbook of the Neighbouring Seas of Korea* (1964), issued by the Fisheries Research and Development Agency of the Republic of Korea.

(M.U.)

Yemen (Aden)

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, formerly Southern Yemen, is a state situated in the southeastern part of the Arabian Peninsula. Its capital is the port city of Aden. To the west and northwest it is bounded by Yemen (Ṣan'ā') (q.v.); to the north, across the great stretch of desert known as the Rub' al-Khali (Empty Quarter), by Saudi Arabia; to the east by Oman (formerly Muscat and Oman); and to the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea. The country also includes the island of Socotra, lying in the Arabian Sea to the east of the Horn of Africa: the island of Perim, lying between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden in the Straits of Bab el-Mandeb; and the island of Kamarān, lying in the Red Sea off the west coast of Yemen (Ṣan'ā'). The total area of Yemen (Aden) is 111,000 square miles (288,000 square kilometres); at the beginning of the 1970s it had a population estimated at 1,467,000.

The history, cultural ties, and racial composition of the people of the territory have been influenced from earliest times by its position at the southern entrance to the Red Sea and at a crossroads of trade and communication situated between the lands bordering the Indian Ocean, the countries of Arabia, and those of eastern and north-eastern Africa.

The territory achieved its present status and extent as the result of a long and slow process that began in 1839, when the British East India Company occupied Aden to establish coal-bunkering facilities for British ships travelling to and from India. The original area of occupation was later expanded. The port of Aden itself gained political and commercial importance after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 and in the 20th century as a result of the development of rich oil fields in eastern Arabia and the Persian Gulf. The years of British occupation strongly affected Aden and its immediate environs but had little cultural influence on the rest of the territory. The country became unified at the time of independence from the United Kingdom in 1967; Aden became the national capital and Madīnat ash-Sha'b (formerly al-Ittihad), a short distance to the west of Aden, the administrative capital and the actual seat of government.

The country is committed to unity with Yemen (Ṣan'ā') to the north, and the change of name from Southern Yemen to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen appears to have been intended to strengthen the southern state's bargaining position with its northern neighbour. The closure of the Suez Canal in June 1967, a short time before independence, curtailed some of its political importance and hurt its commerce. The limited resources of the country, based mainly on a poor agricultural economy that includes no major cash crop, provide the main source of income both for the people and for the administration. Supplementary sources of income are provided by fishing, especially off the east coast, and by an oil refinery at Aden. (For associated physical features,

see ARABIAN DESERT; ARABIAN SEA; ADEN, GULF OF; and RED SEA; for historical aspects see ARABIA, HISTORY OF.)

The landscape. *Relief.* The main physical features of the territory are a very long coastal belt, running for 740 miles along the north shore of the Gulf of Aden from the straits of Bab el-Mandeb at the southern entrance to the Red Sea to Ra's Darbat 'Alī at the frontier with Oman; and the inland highlands, which are divided into a western and an eastern part by Wādī Mayfa'ah (a wadi is a seasonal watercourse) and its tributaries. These highlands are formed of igneous rocks, as well as of limestone and sandstone.

West of Wādī Mayfa'ah the coastal belt ranges in width from four to 40 miles. It is stony in the west but to the east becomes generally covered with sand and silt. The promontories of Jabal Ihsān (Little Aden) and Jabal Shamsān (Aden) are the remains of volcanoes connected to the mainland by short necks of land that enclose the harbour of Aden. A maritime mountain range, from about 1,000 to 2,000 feet high, separates the coastal belt from the intramontane plains (over 3,000 feet high) and from the highland plateau, or *kawr*, that forms the southernmost part of the main Yemen Massif. This plateau has an average height of 6,500 feet, with some summits rising to between 8,000 and 9,000 feet. The *kawr* falls away gradually into the desert of the Empty Quarter, which has a mean altitude of 2,500 feet. The area is drained southward to the sea, the most important wadis being, from west to east, Tibban (behind Aden), Banā, Hasan, Ahwar, and Mayfa'ah. The banks and deltas of these wadis are the main areas of cultivation. The wadi systems of Bayhan and Markha run northward into the Ramlat as-Sab'atayn desert, a sandy outlier of the Empty Quarter.

The coastal belt east of Wādī Mayfa'ah up to Wādī Ḥajr is rather wide, marked near Bīr 'Alī with volcanic remains and backed by lava-covered hills. As far as al-Mukallā the hills are close to the sea, but the coastal plain then widens to ten miles as far as al-Qarn; after this, as far as Wādī Masilah, it is low, with lava fields and volcanic remains, and is about seven miles wide. Eastward from this point is the coast of al-Mahra; the main landmark is Ra's Fartak, a high and prominent headland. Inland is the high plateau that rises to heights of over 6,000 feet and occasionally reaches over 7,000 feet. Its crest line is near to the coast, with the plateau tilting northward, gently sloping down until it merges into the sands of the Empty Quarter at a mean altitude of 3,500 feet.

All the streams that drain the area between the crest line and the sea are short and intermittent, with the exception of the Wādī Ḥajr, which is long and perennial. The plateau, or tableland, known as the *jawl*, is broken into separate blocks by deep valleys or canyons whose main landmarks are the central Wādī Ḥadramawt (Hadhramaut), running eastward, and its northern and southern tributaries. When the central wadi turns south toward the sea, it is called Wādī Masilah; it is perennial for part of its length. Cultivation is carried on in the beds of the wadis, but the tableland itself is too arid to maintain settled life.

Socotra is the largest island in an archipelago of smaller islets in the Gulf of Aden. It is about 72 miles from east to west and 22 miles across; it has an area of about 1,200 square miles (3,100 square kilometres). In the centre are the Haggier Mountains, rising to nearly 5,000 feet above limestone plateaus channelled by valleys. The small coastal plains in the north are narrow; in the south, the Nawqib Plain is long and covered by drifted sand and pebbles.

The archipelago stands on a series of shallow banks; the sculptured peaks of the islands and the variety of their animal life and vegetation suggest that, at an early geological period, they were connected with the African mainland and perhaps the Arabian mainland as well.

Climate. The country has a tropical climate; it lies in the path of the northeast trade winds, which are an important cause of its aridity; they are prevalent from November to March. From June to September, however, local winds blow from the west, merging with the main current of the southwest rain-bearing monsoon winds.

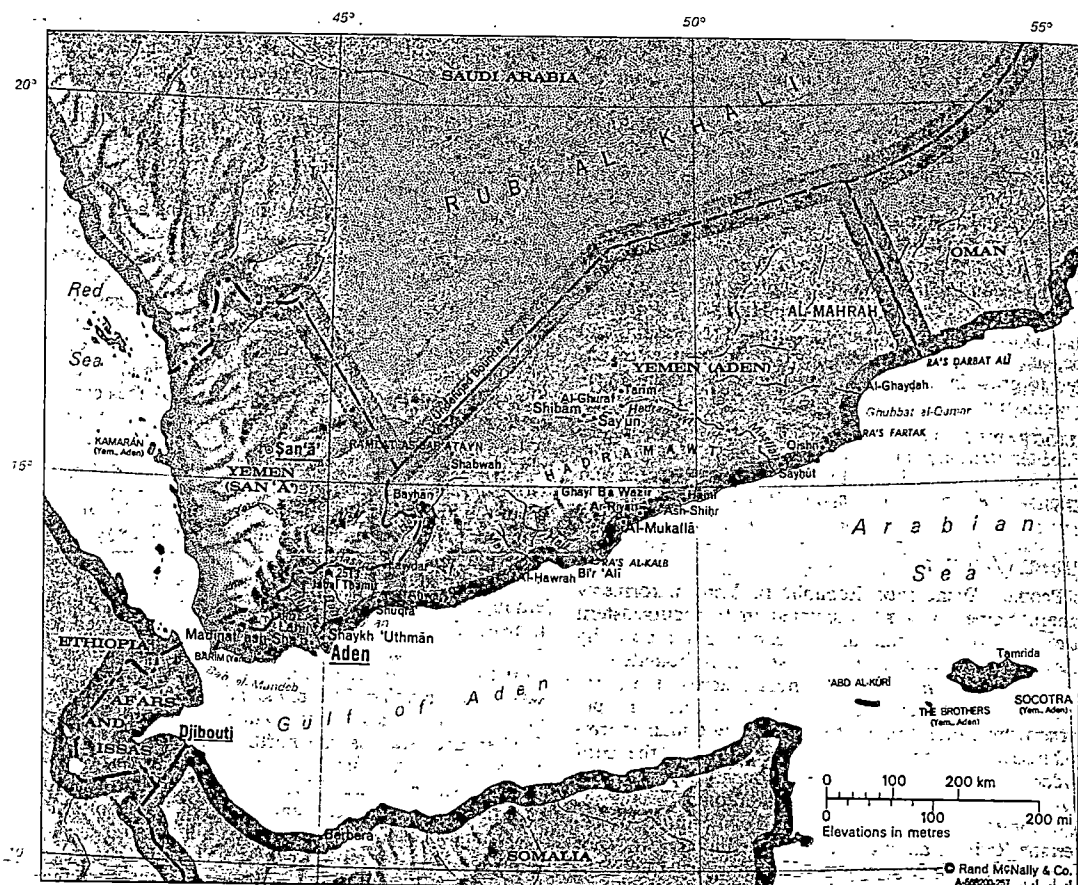
The coastal belt and the highlands

Socotra

Origin of name

Its strategic position

Temperature and salinity



YEMEN (ADEN)

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The coastal belt is intensely hot and damp in summer, with temperatures soaring to about 100° F (38° C) and humidity to about 80 percent, but the winters are milder. Inland, it is cooler in summer and can be very cold in winter, with snow and frost occurring at times. Rain falls on the interior highlands mainly in summer; the average annual rainfall is about 12 inches in the western highlands and eight inches in the eastern plateau where the porous limestone absorbs the water, thus increasing the aridity of the surface. In both internal regions the rainfall is, however, supplemented by night dews and mists that are beneficial to vegetation. Rainfall in the coastal belt is scarce; the coastal plain of Lahij, behind Aden, usually receives its sparse rainfall in the winter and early spring. The climate of Socotra is torrid, with average rainfall of about six inches a year; precipitation is quickly drained into the sea.

Vegetation and animal life. The vegetation of the mainland is varied. The coconut palm thrives on the coastal belt from near Aden to Wādī Masilah. Aloe and euphorbia (a plant with a milky juice and no petals), growing to considerable height, are known on the coastal

belt and in the foothills; some varieties of euphorbia closely resemble cactus. Doum palms, jujube (a tree with an edible plumlike fruit), tamarisks (an ornamental shrub or tree with feathery branches), acacias, and ariata (a tall tree whose leaves are dried for fodder) are among the larger trees, especially in the eastern plateau and Wādī Ḥadramawt. On Socotra the vegetation includes aloes, palms that produce the deep-red resin called dragon's blood, frankincense, pomegranate, and cucumber trees. Lichens and mosses are also found.

The most important and picturesque examples of wildlife are the ibex, or mountain goat, and the oryx, a large antelope, both of which are in danger of extinction in many parts of the Arabian Peninsula, as a result of excessive hunting. The civet cat is found on Socotra. Fish, especially sardines and sharks, are abundant off the south coast of the mainland. Agricultural plants, fruit trees, and domestic animals are described in the agriculture section of this article.

Human settlement. The rural settlements in the western highland often consist of stone tower houses, built for security and defense. In Ḥadramawt, buildings are made

Types of buildings

of mud brick with stone foundations and lower courses, and sometimes reach heights of 100 feet, consisting of about eight stories. They are built within walled villages on the edge of cultivated land. When security improved, lower houses were built separately in gardens and on farms.

Aden, with its complex of smaller townships, is the main urban centre and port in the country; it has the appearance of a modern city with Oriental characteristics. In the eastern part, on the coast and inland, towns are noted for a striking architecture suited to the climate of the land. In recent years influences brought from India, Malaysia, and Indonesia have been noticeable.

People and population. Arabic, the official language of the country, is the vernacular of the vast majority of the population, who are of the Near Eastern, or Mediterranean, racial type. Non-Mediterranean Veddoids (Australoids) are found as minorities, increasing in number and importance as one moves eastward until they constitute the chief element in the tribes of al-Mahra, east of Wādī Masīlah; here they also speak a language of their own, different from Arabic but belonging, like it, to the Semitic language group. Isolated communities of African origin, remnants of ancient invasions or slave groups, include the *hujūrs* in the western part and the *shibān* in Ḥaḍramawt.

At the start of the 1970s, the total population was around 1,467,000, and the urban population of the Aden area was about 300,000. There is no other large town in the western part of the country, where tribesmen, who form the predominant element, are mainly employed in agriculture, living grouped in or around villages or settlements along wadi beds and deltas down to the coast. The tribesmen belong to tribal confederations or groupings, among which the most important are the Yafa'i, Ja'ūdi, and 'Aulaqi.

In the eastern part no urban area comparable to Aden exists, and the population is made up of tribal and nontribal groups. The main tribal confederations, from west to east and inland, are al-Wahidī, Saybān, al-Humūm, Banī Yamānī, al-Jābir, al-Kathīrī, as well as the predominantly nomadic Nahd, Say'ar, 'Awāmīr, and Manāhīl groups who live on the edge of the Empty Quarter.

Nontribal groups include influential classes called sayyids, claiming descent from the Prophet Muḥammad through a common ancestor; *shaykhs* (sheikhs), probably successors of priestly families of pre-Islāmic times; *manqads*, a class of tribal judges; and certain families from among the townsmen. The lower or subject classes include agricultural labourers, shopkeepers, craftsmen, and people engaged in menial work, as well as entertainers, often of African extraction. Al-Mukallā, with a population of 80,000, is the biggest town and port. Other towns are located in Wādī Ḥaḍramawt; they include Say'un (20,000), Tarīm (15,000), and Shibām (10,000). The rest of the population, apart from the nomads, live in oases, along wadis suitable for cultivation, or in villages along the coast, such as ash-Shihīr and Hāmī, where fishing is the main means of livelihood.

All the indigenous population are Sunnī Muslims of the Shāfi'i school of law (an orthodox school of Muslim jurisprudence named after ash-Shāfi'i, one of the great jurists of Islām, who lived 767–820). In the larger towns, especially Aden, Zaydī Muslims from among the northern tribes of northern Yemen might exist in small numbers, mainly as recent immigrants or seasonal labourers. Non-Muslims are limited to small groups of Europeans, Hindus, and some Jews, all remnants of communities that have largely left the country since independence.

The population of Socotra numbered about 12,000 in 1970. The original islanders, forming about half the population, are Veddoid, like the Mahra of the mainland; their language is also akin to that of Mahra. They are mainly nomadic graziers living in the interior. In the coastal settlement Arabs, intermixed with African, Indian, and European elements, are also found. The population is mainly Muslim.

In Aden, between the years 1945 and 1962, the birth rate increased from 28 to 47 per 1,000, but by 1967 it had de-

clined to 27.7 per 1,000; the mortality rate dropped from 21 to 6.7 per 1,000; and the rate of natural increase rose from 7 to 20.8 per 1,000; child mortality declined from 172 to 79.9 per 1,000. Figures for the remainder of the country are not available, but comparable tendencies would seem to have become apparent as better health services were gradually made more available.

Until independence in 1967, Aden, with its thriving economy, was a centre for immigration from the hinterland, from Yemen (Ṣan'a') to the north, and from Somalia and India. Since independence many of the non-Arabic-speaking groups have left, while immigration from Yemen (Ṣan'a') has slackened, especially since 1968, when political conditions there improved.

Emigration, particularly from Ḥaḍramawt, was to East Africa, Malaysia, and Indonesia. Emigrants engaged in trade and were instrumental in spreading Islām and their culture. The homeland benefitted from remittances to dependents and from emigrants eventually returning home. While emigration to these places has now virtually stopped, it still goes on to other Arabian countries whose economies benefit from oil revenues.

The national economy. No mineral wealth is at present exploited. Industrial output is negligible. The main natural sources of national income are still agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishing, while the economy, which is mainly dependent on the port of Aden, is basically a "service-station economy."

Deposits of lignite, hematite (the principal ore of iron), copper, manganese, iron, gold, potassium, and bauxite are known to exist, especially in Ḥaḍramawt; preliminary geological studies have shown that there is no scientific reason why oil should not be discovered in the Ḥaḍramawt area, although none has as yet been found. Rock salt is mined in the north near Shabwah and Ramlat as-Sab'atayn. The production of salt from seawater in salt pans, once a major industry in Aden, has declined because of high costs and foreign competition.

Agriculture. The agricultural area, estimated at 623,000 acres, consists of three types of land: (1) banks and deltas of wadis reaching to the sea; (2) oases, especially in Wādī Ḥaḍramawt, that are dependent on a combination of rainfall water in wadis and on subterranean springwater and well water; and (3) terraced land that collects the runoff water, thus augmenting the water obtained from direct precipitation. All farming depends on a highly developed system of land and water conservation. There are no forests of economic importance. Attempts are, however, being made to plant trees to replace those used for building purposes or for making charcoal. Animal husbandry is poor. The livestock, estimated at 1,225,000 head, includes cattle, sheep, goats, camels, and donkeys. A substantial number of sheep and goats are imported for slaughter. On Socotra there are about 18,000 domestic animals, including sheep, goats, cattle of a small humpless breed, and camels.

Agricultural crops include cereals, vegetables, fruit trees, and some cash crops. Sorghum and millet are the main cereals and form the staple food of the population. Wheat, barley, and sesame are grown in quantity, and the oil derived from the sesame seed is the most popular form of cooking oil or fat in the country. Aden is the largest centre for the consumption of fresh vegetables and fruit. The diversity of climatic conditions makes possible the production of fruits and vegetables all year round, and practically every type of vegetable common to the temperate zones is grown. Peaches, plums, and apricots are grown on the 'Audhali Plateau; bananas, pawpaws, sugarcane, and some citrus fruits are grown at lower ground; and varieties of melons are grown at Abyan and Lahij. Grapes are grown at suitable heights. The main fruit tree is the date palm, with which an area of about 15,000 acres is planted, most of it in Ḥaḍramawt, both on the coastal strip and inland.

The main cash crop is cotton, which is grown in Abyan, Lahij, and other areas along the coastal strip and in the mid-altitude regions, covering a total area of about 50,000 acres. Tobacco is a modest cash crop in the eastern region, where a variety called *humūmī* is grown at Ghayl

Immigration and emigration

Agricultural crops

Types of buildings

Bā-Wazīr, north of al-Mukallā. Modest amounts of coffee are also grown in the western highlands.

There is very little agriculture on Socotra. Crops include sweet potatoes, pumpkins, beans, tobacco, and dates from an inferior date palm. The local exports are ghee (liquid butter, clarified by boiling), hair from livestock, dried or salted fish, frankincense, aloe juices, and civet musk, all of which are bartered for foodstuffs (especially millet), clothing, and other commodities from the mainland.

Fisheries. The coastal waters contain shoals of sardine, anchovy, kingfish, and tuna. Al-Mukallā is the centre of the biggest fishing area. The total normal yearly yield is about 46,000 tons, about a quarter of which is brought to the urban area of Aden to be consumed fresh. Much of the catch is dried or salted, then carried inland or exported to Sri Lanka (Ceylon) or East Africa. Oil is extracted from sardines, which are then dried and used for camel food or as fertilizers. Shark, kingfish, and tunny are caught off the coast of Socotra.

Manufacturing. The main industrial asset is the petroleum refinery set up in 1954 at Little Aden. It has a capacity of about 8,000,000 tons of crude oil and employs about 2,000 people, including 200 Europeans. About 60 percent of its output is exported. There are no petrochemical industries.

Small industries

Smaller manufacturing industries include those producing soft drinks, ships and boats—the industry has a capacity of 1,500 tons annually—tanned hides and skins, dyed cloth, tiles, cement blocks, aluminum ware, and furniture. There is a small tuna-canning factory at al-Mukallā. There are two cotton ginneries—one at Abyan and one at Lahij—and a number of sesame-oil-extraction plants or presses producing about 100 tons of oil per year. Handcrafts are traditional and include silver and gold work and the manufacture of daggers.

Trade. Aden has been declining as an entrepôt and transshipment centre. The chronic trading deficit remains. Imports include foodstuffs, livestock for slaughter, textiles, drinks and tobacco, building materials, machinery and tools, transport vehicles, and household goods and appliances. Chief exports of local origin or manufacture are petroleum products, cotton, fish, hides and skins, salt, and tobacco. The re-export trade involves such commodities as coffee, cotton piece-goods, building materials, machinery, and appliances.

Management of the economy. In 1970—except for the British petroleum refinery—the government nationalized all banking, insurance, ports and port services, marketing of petroleum products, and external trade as carried by certain foreign commercial companies. All these nationalized concerns as well as certain other economic operations such as planning and development were put under an agency known as the Economic Organisation for the Public Sector and National Planning. The declared objective was to rechannel financial activities from commercial to industrial investment so as to transform the existing service economy into a national economy. The private sector was limited to the smaller commercial services and to small industries and handicrafts. By an agrarian-reform law, promulgated in 1970, the government appropriated to itself all lands owned by former rulers of the abolished statelets once included in the national territory, as well as those owned by their families and by persons out of favour with the regime. The intention of this legislation, in part, was to nationalize land belonging to absentee owners. Individual ownership of land was limited to a maximum of acreage varying according to family size and the availability of water.

Problems facing the economy include the fall in employment since independence, deficits in the government budget due to the fact that revenue hardly covers half of the actual expenditure, the disparity between Aden and the rest of the country in particular, and the wide gap between the major towns and the countryside and tribal areas in general.

Transportation. Sea transport provides the main link between Yemen (Aden), especially the port of Aden, and other countries. Inland transport depends on motor vehicles, camels, and air services.

The relative vastness of the country and the sparsity of the population make the building and maintenance of first class roads difficult. Good paved roads are found in and immediately around Aden and on some routes leading out of it, especially northward toward the frontier with Yemen (Ṣan'ā'). In the western part of the country, outside Aden, motorable tracks run for the most part along sandy beaches, up dry wadis, and across open desert. Some sections of these have simple surfaces and receive occasional maintenance and repair. In the eastern part there are about 3,000 miles of motorable tracks. The two east and west roads from the coast inland to Wādī Ḥaḍramawt are each about 200 miles long and are well maintained. About 500 miles of roads run along the coastline. A new first-class road was being built between Aden and al-Mukallā in the early 1970s. The remainder are unmaintained desert and wadi tracks. Trucks are the main vehicles using these roads.

The best port and harbour facilities are found at Aden. With its admirable position on the main trade route between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, the facilities grew over many decades to meet the increasing needs of steamships for oil and coal bunkering and to provide trade and transshipment facilities for the adjacent area. The inner harbour is protected by a sea barrier and is well dredged for anchorage and berthing. Storage facilities are available for the Free Port activities. Wharves exist at the adjacent Ma'alāh area. Al-Mukallā, about 300 miles to the east, is the only other port of importance, but its facilities are limited to servicing vessels in open anchorage. It cannot be fully used from June to September, during the southwest monsoons, when the anchorage at Ra's Burūm, farther west, is used instead. Coastal shipping is virtually limited to that between Aden and al-Mukallā.

Scheduled flights to and from other countries are operated through Aden international airport. Air links exist with most of the Arab countries of the Middle East and the African states bordering the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Domestic flights are available to Bayhān, ar-Riyān (serving al-Mukallā), al-Ghuraf (serving Wādī Ḥaḍramawt), as well as to al-Ghayḍah (serving al-Mahra).

Administration and social conditions. **Government.** In the final stages of the struggle for independence, the federal army threw its weight behind the National Liberation Front (NLF) against the rival Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY), after which power was handed over by the British government to the NLF. With independence, the whole old order collapsed. The new regime centralized administration and declared the whole territory to be the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, later the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The National Liberation Front is the only political organization or party recognized in the country at the present time.

After independence the country was divided into six governorates with roughly natural boundaries, each identified by a number. The first (number I) consists of the coastal strip from Bab el-Mandeb, up to and including the former colony of Aden, as well as the islands of Kamarān, Perim, and Socotra. Governorate II extends north of I to the frontier of Yemen (Ṣan'ā') and is bounded on the east by Wādī Banā; it includes the former Ṣubayhī, Ḥawshabī, 'Abdālī, 'Alāwī, and 'Amirī territories. Governorate III includes the former territories of Fadhli, Lower Yafa'i, Upper Yafa'i, Dathinah, al-'Aūdhalī, and Lower 'Aulaqi. Governorate IV reaches up to Wādī Ḥajr and the eastern outskirts of Wādī Ḥaḍramawt, extending northeast beyond Ramlat as-Sab'atayn and including the former territories of Bayhān, Upper 'Aulaqi, 'Aulaqi Sheikhdom, al-Wahidī, and Shabwah. Governorate V includes the former Qu'aiti and Kathiri states, as well as a stretch of al-Mahra in the northeast. Finally, Governorate VI consists of al-Mahra up to the boundary with Oman. This regionalization, which cuts across former state territories and tribal loyalties, is meant to strengthen the centralization of administration. Municipal representation and administration are developed only in Aden.

The road system

The governorates

The constitution prescribes universal suffrage in the election of assemblies and councils of national and local government. The first People's Supreme Assembly was appointed by the general command of the National Liberation Front in 1971.

Justice. Before independence Aden had a judicial system in which a supreme court and subordinate magistrate courts applied laws enacted by the authorities of the colony—or by the local legislature—governing civil, criminal, and British Admiralty affairs; Muslim law (Shari'ah) was applied in cases involving Muslims and concerning family affairs such as marriage, divorce, inheritance succession, and guardianship. Beyond the vicinity of Aden the situation varied. In big townships and settled areas Muslim law was applied through judges—strictly in matters concerning family affairs and loosely, almost in forms amounting to arbitration, in other matters of civil action. In predominantly tribal areas or in certain matters touching on personal or tribal honour and social practice, tribal or local law ('adah) was followed, as administered by tribal arbitrators or judges, some of them of hereditary standing. Before independence some modernization of the judiciary had been undertaken in some of the statelets. The constitution pledges the gradual enactment of national civil, labour, family, and criminal laws and the establishment of proper courts of law through the whole country. The situation, however, remains largely unchanged.

Armed forces and police. The armed forces include a small air force; the army was being reconstructed with Soviet and Chinese aid in the early 1970s.

Police services operate only in Aden and a few of the larger townships. In the countryside, local guards, under the jurisdiction of the local governor, are the agents of law enforcement, joined occasionally by party militia when internal security is concerned. The armed forces are responsible for security in remoter areas.

Education, health, and welfare. Free primary education is now available to all who seek it in the settled areas; but secondary education is still limited to a few urban centres, especially Aden and al-Mukallā. The education of girls is well developed in Aden, and progress toward it has been achieved elsewhere. Teacher training is provided for, and arrangements are being made to establish a higher training college, the nucleus of a national university, with help from United Nations agencies.

Progress in health services is hampered by a severe shortage of qualified doctors and trained staff. Outside Aden there have been hardly any organized welfare services. Poverty and malnutrition are widespread. Common diseases in the country include malaria, tuberculosis, smallpox, dysentery, enteritis, hepatitis, whooping cough, and measles. The chewing of *qāt* (a narcotic), widespread in Aden and some areas of western Yemen (Aden), is a hazard to physical and mental health as well as being a social evil because of the money spent on it by poor people.

After independence Aden had a surplus of housing as a result of the evacuation by the British of facilities in military bases and stations. There was also a surplus capacity for producing water and electricity. In the rest of the country, however, housing, though adequate, lacks facilities and sanitation. Mud brick is used in the plains, and a combination of stone for lower courses and mud bricks for higher ones is used in Ḥadramawt. Rough stones bound with mud and, more rarely, square blocks of stone are used in the western hill districts.

Incomes and employment declined, and a budgetary deficit occurred after independence. Salaries and wages in Aden were cut down almost by half; this was accompanied by a lowering of the cost of living, especially of rents and locally grown foodstuffs. In the rest of the country the effects of the withdrawal of the British were not as severely felt.

Cultural life and institutions. Culturally, the country forms a part of the Arabic-Islamic sphere, to which it has made cultural contributions through the ages. The main centres of traditional learning are in Ḥadramawt, especially in the town of Tarīm. Education and cultural life

under the British administration were not of a particularly high standard or of a cosmopolitan nature, and the fact that many of the modernly educated and trained men have left the country since 1967 has not made things better. The little cultural activity that exists is under government control and guidance. There are four political daily newspapers, five weeklies, and one monthly literary magazine; all are in Arabic, and all are published in Aden. There are also two radio stations, one in Aden and another at al-Mukallā, as well as a television station in Aden.

The country has a rich cultural history, having formed part of the ancient South Arabian civilization, which goes back almost as far as the 10th century BC. There are two well-stocked and well-organized museums in Aden and one in al-Mukallā; all are under the direction of the Department of Antiquities. There is a general interest in the past and a trend among young intellectuals directed toward studying its vestiges.

Prospects for the future. As with many other countries that gained independence from colonial rule or tutelage after World War II, the government of the country has inherited control of territories that were brought together by colonial or imperial interests rather than by natural or economic ties. Strong unifying elements are, however, admittedly present. There is one language, one religion, and one predominant race. The history of the territory, both before the British political presence and until the moment of its withdrawal, was marked by an excessive fragmentation into political and tribal units. The republic faces a difficult task in achieving a degree of equality in economic opportunities and in standards of living in an extensive and thinly populated land. Yet such problems will have to be solved before unity can be preserved and a national character created. The levelling process is expected to lower the living standards of the urban population of Aden. It will be necessary for the government to diversify the economy by encouraging productive schemes located away from Aden in order to lessen the drift from the countryside to the capital.

The political orientation of the government has brought it into conflict with the neighbouring countries; this conflict has strained the economy in that it has led to the keeping of more armed forces than the country could afford, for both internal and external security. The change of the name of the republic did not result in a noticeable improvement in the relations with Yemen (Ṣan'ā'), the country with which the government had sought unity. Under an agreement signed on November 28, 1972, however, the two Yemens agreed to unify as a single state to be called the Yemen Republic, and this unity, if it comes, will perhaps be the best solution in that it will reduce the cost of maintaining expensive political, military, and administrative establishments in both countries. The integration of the economy of the two countries, if coupled with the reopening of the Suez Canal, could perhaps revive the commercial life of Aden and allow it to gain new heights of prosperity.

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(M.A.G.)

The communications media

Yemen (Ṣan'ā')

The Yemen Arab Republic, al-Jumhūriyah al-'Arabīyah al-Yamīniyah, is situated in the southwestern corner of the Arabian Peninsula. The name is said to be derived from the Arabic root *ymn*, meaning either "prosperity" (to medieval Arab scholars, Yemen was always associated with a flourishing economy and wealth acquired from agriculture and commerce) or "right hand," describing the position of the country in relation to the Ka'bah, the most sacred sanctuary of Islām, situated in Mecca, the centre of the Muslim world.

Yemen (Ṣan'ā') in former times was technically, economically, and socially developed, but—because of political fragmentation and an isolationist policy—remained almost out of touch with the modern world until well into the 20th century. It is still little known and relatively self-sufficient.

Present-day boundaries

Present-day Yemen (Ṣan'ā') is bounded on the north and east by Saudi Arabia, on the south by Yemen (Aden), and on the west by the Red Sea. Its eastern border with Saudi Arabia, marked by the desert region known as the Empty Quarter (Rub' al-Khālī), remains, however, undemarcated. Its seacoast, from the mouth of Wādī Maydī in the north to the strait of Bab el-Mandeb in the south, is about 280 miles long. Because of the indefinite boundaries, the area of Yemen (Ṣan'ā') cannot be precisely determined. Estimates, however, vary from 46,160 square miles (120,000 square kilometres) according to official British sources, to 77,200 square miles (200,000 square kilometres), the figure cited by the central government. Its population is estimated to be more than 5,700,000, but no census has even been taken. The capital is Ṣan'ā'.

Historically and geographically, Yemen (Ṣan'ā') extended far beyond the boundaries of the present state. In ancient times it was successively the centre of the Minaean (13th to 7th centuries BC), Sabaeen (from about the 9th century to 115 BC), and Himyaritic (from 115 BC to AD 525) civilizations. It was known to the Greeks as Eu-

daimon Arabia and to the Romans as Arabia Felix, both of which meant "Fortunate Arabia." To the medieval Arab scholars it was known as al-Yaman as-Saida. Such geographical names invariably designated the whole of southern or southwestern Arabia, from about latitude 20° N, southward to the Arabian Sea, and from the Red Sea coast eastward to the vast sandy desert of the Rub' al-Khālī and the Ḥaḍramawt region. The present political boundaries of Yemen (Ṣan'ā') were established early in this century by a variety of non-Yemeni governments. So far, Yemen (Ṣan'ā') has not recognized these boundaries in their entirety. (For related physical features see ARABIAN DESERT; RED SEA; for historical aspects see ARABIA, HISTORY OF.)

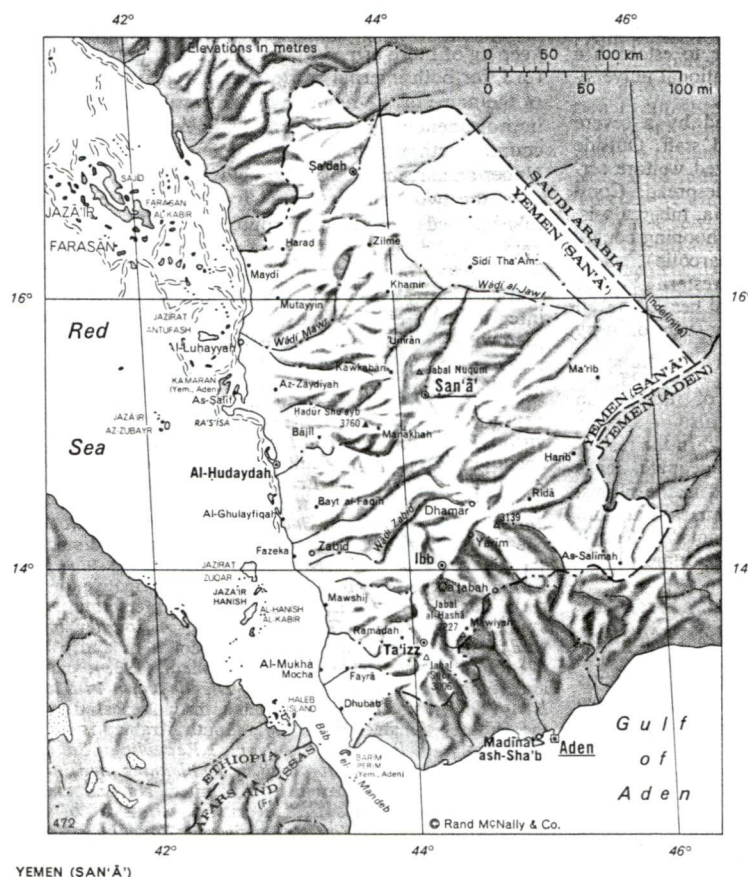
The landscape. With a sufficient periodic rainfall to permit systematic cultivation, Yemen (Ṣan'ā') is quite unlike any other part of Arabia. It is a surprisingly fertile region in contrast to the generally arid character of the Arabian Peninsula. Because of its volcanic origin, high relief, and abundant rainfall, the country is characterized by a remarkable diversity of physical geography. Varying from lowlands to highland ranges, this diversity is of economic significance, since different types of soil are found in different regions of the country, with the result that varied types of land utilization have developed.

Relief. The country may be divided into four major regions, each extending from north to south. From west to east, these are (1) the Tihāmah, (2) Upper Tihāmah, (3) the Yemen Highlands, and (4) the eastern plateau and valley area.

Four physical regions

The Tihāmah consists of an arid, level strip of land extending eastward from the Red Sea until the land reaches a height of 660 feet. Intermittent patches of cultivated fields alternate with extensive chains of sand dunes. Wadis (seasonal watercourses) frequently end in the sands before reaching the sea.

In the Upper Tihāmah, to the east, the flat plains of the Tihāmah change into canyon-like jagged valleys and low plateaus that run parallel to the coast. The region is sometimes known as Mountain Tihāmah. Its eastern



slopes lie between 1,500 and 4,500 feet above sea level. The plains are crowned by several hills and peaks, while vigorous stream erosion has carved the crystalline, volcanic, and limestone rocks into a variety of formations.

The Yemen Highlands run through the centre of the country. They consist of high mountains between about 5,000 and 11,000 feet above sea level, although some peaks reach even higher. Valleys and plateaus give the region a very rugged and complicated topography. There are ancient volcanic structures, rolling plateau surfaces, high ridges separated by seasonal river valleys, and many natural or man-made terraces. These highlands form the best cultivated part of Yemen (Ṣan'a') and support nearly three-quarters of the country's population.

To the east of the highlands the land gradually slopes down toward the undefined eastern borders of the country. This region consists of larger and more extensive plateaus separated by well-defined and longer valleys. It lies roughly between 3,000 and 6,000 feet above sea level. The whole belt may be regarded as a transitional zone, where temperate conditions give way to semi-arid and arid desert conditions.

Drainage. Although innumerable wadis radiate in almost all directions from the highland, there are no perennial rivers. This is due to the seasonal character of the rainfall and to its annual variations in volume, to the high rate of evaporation, and to the downward passage of water through the permeable rocks of some riverbeds. The orientation of the main drainage systems is toward the west and south, with a minor system draining to the east. Although many of the rivers flow in short, uninterrupted beds, the drainage of the highlands displays a branching pattern similar to that of a tree.

Soils. Most of the Tihāmah region is composed of transported material. The wadis deposit gravel and silt, while the wind deposits sand and loess (a brown mixture of clay, silt, and sand). Poor white salt soils are quite common and can be utilized only if extensive irrigation is undertaken. In Upper Tihāmah, alluvial fans (cone-shaped deposits of alluvium, generally occurring where streams issue from mountains onto lowlands) provide soils more favourable for agriculture. In the flood season, however, the loesslike soils occasionally become waterlogged, while in the dry season the land is susceptible to wind erosion.

On the highlands, soils of the terraced fields are largely the result of weathering. Because of their high nutrient content and their texture, such weathered products are valuable agricultural lands. They are extremely vulnerable to water erosion, however, and may become rapidly exhausted under an intensive system of cultivation that employs little or no fertilization. Soils in the valley floors of the highlands consist of layers of loesslike, wind-borne deposits as well as coarser, waterborne debris. Such accumulations may attain formidable thicknesses. Elsewhere, extensive highland areas are covered by lithosols—shallow soils consisting of nearly unweathered rock fragments, with few or no fine particles.

Climate. Yemen (Ṣan'a') lies at the border zone of two main air masses—the regular northerly winds and the southwest monsoon winds. These divide the climate into a fairly well defined seasonal rhythm. Over the highlands, northerly winds predominate in the winter season, while in the summer the southwest monsoons bring considerable rain from July to September.

Seven climatic regions are generally recognized. Semi-arid conditions extend along the Red Sea coast, where the average annual rainfall is less than three inches, occurring in limited areas during the winter months. Temperatures are high throughout the year, with an annual average of 86° F (30° C). Between the coastal region and Upper Tihāmah these conditions become more arid due to heat currents along the edge of the foothills, which often give rise to dust storms. Strong winds blow almost daily, northwesterly in summer and southwesterly in winter, reducing visibility to a few feet and inducing a high rate of evaporation.

In Upper Tihāmah precipitation is considerably higher, reaching an annual average of some 20 inches. The val-

leys, plains, and depressions provide easy access for air exchanges between the Tihāmah and the highlands that are characterized by twice daily changes of wind direction. On the western slopes, between 2,200 feet and the frost line at 6,700 feet, precipitation occurs throughout the year. Yearly rainfall averages vary, according to altitude, from 8 inches to 39 inches, occurring in two main rainy seasons. The average annual temperature is about 64° F (18° C). The southern mountain slopes generally receive rains in the summer. The eastern slopes form a transitional zone, where summer precipitation decreases eastward until desert conditions prevail. Winter rainfall is confined to the upper slopes.

As a climatic region, the highlands extend upward from the frost line. This is not only the coldest region but also the one that receives the greatest amount of rainfall. Precipitation, often accompanied by thunderstorms, ranges between 16 inches and 32 inches annually. Much of the rain falls in the summer, from July to December, while in the winter a smaller rainy season occurs, in March and April. The temperature can drop below freezing in the early hours of winter mornings; the annual maximum temperature is 82° F (28° C) and the minimum 18° F (−8° C).

Vegetation and animal life. The distribution of vegetation roughly follows variations in both elevation and precipitation. Three vegetational regions can be distinguished: the arid to semi-arid Tihāmah, the steppe (treeless plain) and wooded region of Upper Tihāmah, and the mountain vegetation of the Yemen Highlands.

The damp coastal salt steppe is covered with dense *salsola* scrub, while low prickly grass (*Panicum turgidum*) merges into the more arid Bokar zone. In the wadis, acacias are the dominant species. Near the foothills of the western slopes, thorn trees form a discontinuous belt, which is interrupted by Upper Tihāmah. Other woody associations include sycamores, tamarind, pandanus, and acacias.

Between 600 and 4,000 feet above sea level, mountain vegetation includes such natural and cultivated plants as myrrh, carob, fig trees, date palms, and mango trees. The evergreen zone between 4,000 and 6,700 feet is characterized by the dominance of *euphorbia*, which grows to a height of 12 or 15 feet. Other plants include *eucalyptus*, *acacia*, *buddleia* (shrubs or trees with yellow or violet flowers), *primula* (perennial herbs), *Cleome arabica*, and aloes. Terrace cultivation and overgrazing have resulted in serious deforestation, and forest areas are confined to small, inaccessible or useless patches.

The treeless uplands above 6,700 feet are equivalent to the Alpine pastures of grassland and bushes. Thorn shrub vegetation is the dominant form; other species include *Euphorbia officinalis*, etc.

Wildlife in Yemen reportedly includes leopards, mountain cats, foxes, wild goats, gazelles, hyenas, jackals, and reptiles.

The people. Racially, Yemen (Ṣan'a') has a generally homogeneous population, apparently formed from a mixture of two groups. The pre-Qaḥṭānian Mediterranean type, which originally inhabited the area, characterized by its longheadedness, is believed to have been absorbed into a composite stock, in which Armenoid (Middle Eastern Alpine) elements, characteristically broad-headed, predominated. In the highlands the population shows an even balance between the two types. Negro characteristics introduced about the 5th or 6th century AD, however, are increasingly to be seen in the Tihāmah and toward the south but are almost entirely absent in the highlands. A further admixture of early Indo-Aryan traits occurs in some parts of the highlands, accounting for some 8 to 10 percent of the population, who are characterized by fair complexion, blue eyes, and blond hair. While virtually all the people are Muslims, they are divided into the two traditional Islāmic sects—Sunni and Shī'ah. The Sunni sect is represented in Yemen by the Shāfi'is and the Shī'ah sect by the Zaydis and the Ismā'ilis. Yemenite Jews, who numbered more than 60,000 in 1950, have mostly migrated to Israel; their numbers are now estimated to be about 1,500.

Sunni and
Shī'ah
sects

Four
physical
regions

The
direction
of
drainage

Seven
types of
climate

Emigration

Demography. No census of population has ever been taken in Yemen (Ṣan'ā'). Various unofficial estimates, however, have ranged between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000. Early marriages, polygamy, the absence of birth control, and the fact that Yemenis take pride in having many children have resulted in a high birthrate of 40 to 50 per 1,000. Crude death rates are equally high, with estimates varying from 15 to 40 per 1,000 and from 140 to 180 per 1,000 for infants. Life expectancy at birth is said to average 36 years for males and 41 years for females. While immigration into Yemen (Ṣan'ā') is almost negligible, emigration has been a constant characteristic of the Yemeni population since ancient times. In the 20th century, a steady stream of migration, attributed to both economic and political causes, has resulted in the establishment of important Yemeni settlements in neighbouring countries. Yemenites from Yemen (Ṣan'ā') make up about 35 percent of the total population of Yemen (Aden). Numerically important Yemeni communities are also found in East Africa and throughout the Arab world. In addition, Yemenites are found in many European and American ports.

Estimates of the total number of Yemeni emigrants living abroad vary from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000, representing some 20 to 25 percent of the total population of the mother country.

The bulk of the population lives in the western two-thirds of the country—that is, in the central highlands, the western slopes, and in parts of the Tihāmah where sufficient water is available for cultivation. The average density is about ten people per square mile. This crude density, however, conceals important regional differences. Thus, while the highlands, for example, may have a density of more than 19 persons per square mile, the Tihāmah and the steppe regions have comparatively lower densities. In eastern Yemen (Ṣan'ā'), the density is in all probability much lower than average. The average rate of natural increase is about 2.7 percent, although this may vary considerably. In absolute figures, this means an average increase of some 150,000 each year; the population, therefore, is likely to double in less than a generation. In addition, if medicine and hygiene improve beyond present conditions, the rate of natural increase is likely to grow appreciably. This change may well adversely affect the already low standard of living unless significant development programs are introduced.

Yemen, Area and Population

	area		population	
	sq mi	sq km	census*	1970 estimate
Provinces (<i>Liwa's</i>)				
al-Bayḍā'	5,800	15,000	—	191,000
al-Hudaydah	13,500	35,000	—	764,000
Hajjah	6,600	17,000	—	573,000
Ibb	5,000	13,000	—	859,000
Riḍā'	3,900	10,000	—	286,000
Sa'dah	6,900	18,000	—	477,000
Ṣan'ā'	30,900	80,000	—	1,910,000
Ta'izz	4,600	12,000	—	668,000
Total Yemen	77,200	200,000	—	5,728,000

*No census has ever been taken.
Source: Official government figures.

The population of Yemen (Ṣan'ā') can be roughly classified into three main groups—the sedentary agriculturists in villages, the urban dwellers in towns and cities, and the pastoral nomads in tents. It is estimated that between 80 and 85 percent of the total population are engaged in farming, that a further 5 percent are nomads and seminomads, and that some 10 to 15 percent of the population are town dwellers.

Rural settlement. Most agricultural villages of the highlands are spread out along the windward-facing slopes, where rainfall can support cultivation. The populous western and southern slopes present a sharp contrast to the dry eastern plateaus. In both Tihāmah and eastern Yemen (Ṣan'ā') the rural settlement pattern is one of nucleation, or clustered settlements, while on the wetter

highlands the pattern is one of dispersion. The frost line at 6,700 feet marks the upper limit of dense rural settlement.

The average village is a fairly compact settlement with houses huddled close together. Some, especially in eastern Yemen (Ṣan'ā'), represent relics of more prosperous, ancient settlements. In the highlands the average house is built of stone or brick, often to a height of three to five stories, while in the Tihāmah mud-brick and mud-grass houses with thatched or straw-covered roofs are fairly common. Kinship provides the basis of village social organization, and many of the smaller villages are inhabited by joint families, or descendants of one common ancestor traced through the male line.

Urban settlement. Almost untouched by modern industry, the cities of Yemen (Ṣan'ā') are primarily communities of traders and manufacturers. Other associated groups include an aristocracy, servants, mediators (depositors of ancient thought), the religious nobility, civil servants, and the unemployed. Some cities, such as Ṣan'ā', Zabīd, Ta'izz, Ibb, and Bayt al-Faqīh, can claim a long history stretching back to biblical times. Almost all the urban settlements are scattered in the belt of denser population along the western slopes of the central highlands. The situation of each town is determined by such factors as trade, defense, and water supply. The largest and most important town is Ṣan'ā', the capital, which has an estimated population of 150,000. For centuries, it has been a manufacturing centre, famous for its metalwork and high-quality steel as well as for its architecture and its numerous mosques. Ta'izz, located in a predominantly Shāfi'ī area, is the major city of the south; it has a population of some 60,000. Its position near Yemen (Aden) has made it an entrepôt for Yemeni trade through Aden. Of numerous ancient ports—such as al-Salīf, Mocha, Mayḍī, and al-Luḥayyah—only al-Hudaydah survives as a seaport of commercial significance, the growth of Aden having stifled the maritime trade of Yemen (Ṣan'ā'). Even al-Hudaydah was of little significance until 1961, when the construction of port facilities, built with Soviet technical aid, was completed.

Nomadic settlement. Only 5 percent of the total population occupy the desert margins of the north and east. The people are largely seminomadic cultivators, living in tents.

The national economy. Agriculture. The economy of Yemen (Ṣan'ā') is primarily agricultural. Because of the extremes of altitude and because of variations in soil, climate, and vegetation, many varieties of crops are produced. Agricultural methods, however, have remained almost unchanged through the centuries. The peasant tribesmen still work their land with ox-drawn plows, and they have retained the traditional method of fertilizing with manure and alternating the growing of the principal crops with vegetables, legumes, and clover. Nearly every known vegetable, cereal, and fruit is grown. Coffee, *qāt* (an evergreen shrub with leaves that are used as a narcotic), and cereals are grown in the highlands; citrus fruits, grapes, and other Mediterranean fruits are grown on the slopes; while millet, bananas, cotton, dates, mangoes, and tropical fruits are produced on the coastal plain. On the dry eastern slopes terracing is less common, and the fields are confined to areas into which rainwater is channelled or where springs can be used for irrigation. At lower levels farming is restricted to wadi beds and oases. Two cash crops—coffee and *qāt*—are of particular importance to the country's economy. Coffee for centuries has been the most important and renowned export of Yemen (Ṣan'ā'). Internationally known as mocha, because Mocha (al-Mukhā) was the main export port, it is still among the most prized and expensive of the world's coffees. The choicest variety is grown in the district of Ṣan'ā', and the four best kinds are Matari, Sanaṇi, Sherki, and Haymi. Coffee is generally grown under irrigation, with or without shade, at an altitude between 4,300 and 6,700 feet. The average yearly coffee exports amount to about 2,000 tons and are chiefly sold in the United States and Europe, earning most of the foreign exchange of Yemen (Ṣan'ā').

Urban
social
groups

Cash
crops

Coffee cultivation, however, in the early 1970s was steadily yielding to the more profitable growing of *qāt*, the leaves of which—chewed or made into tea—produce a mild narcotic effect. Its local use is largely confined to urban centres. Yemeni *qāt*, like Yemeni coffee, is considered to be of superior quality; a substantial revenue is earned from its daily export by air to Ethiopia and by truck to Yemen (Aden).

In the Tihāmah, cotton cultivation has increased substantially as a result of improvements in irrigation financed with foreign aid. It is not unlikely that cotton may eventually replace coffee as the main cash crop. The chief cereal is millet, and other crops of the area include sugarcane, dates, tobacco, flax, sesame, olives, watermelons, and a variety of market-garden produce. In the subtropical zone of Upper Tihāmah, wadi beds are often terraced, and the principal crops include corn, bananas, citrus fruit, papaya, and aromatic herbs.

Cattle breeding is extensive, but old methods are still in use, and the livestock industry in general is still in its infancy. The 1,300,000 head of indigenous cattle are mainly of the Asiatic zebu variety, which produces little milk. The Frisian, a European dairy breed, was introduced, but without much success. About 12,000,000 sheep of three varieties—black-fleeced, broad-tailed, and earless—are bred. The predominance of sheep rearing over the raising of other animals is due to the triple yield of meat, milk, and wool. Sheepskin exports are of significance.

Mineral resources. Although Yemen (Šan'ā') has traditionally been considered to be rich in minerals, little scientific surveying had been conducted by the early 1970s. Oil deposits have been discovered in the south-east and on the coastal plain, and shale oil deposits were reported near Šan'ā'. Iron ore, already mined and smelted on a small scale at Jabal Nuqum, has also been discovered in the older sandstone region of northern Yemen (Šan'ā').

Salt, mined at as-Salīf in Tihāmah, is in great demand because of its exceptional purity; modernized mining methods have resulted in an annual output of some 120,000 tons.

Fishing. Fishing is a relatively small industry, employing only about 700 fishermen, who produce an annual catch of some 2,000 tons. Small boats, known locally as *sunbuk*, are used; they are based on the Red Sea ports of al-Luḥayyah, al-Ḥudaydah, al-Ghulayfiqah, and Mocha. All the catch is consumed locally; dried fish is sold in the interior, while oysters and clams are marketed on the coast. A fish-processing plant, however, was recently built near al-Ḥudaydah with Soviet technical and financial aid.

Manufacturing. The handicraft industry is known for its high degree of skill and artistry. Notable products include fine textiles, jewelry, indigo dyes, carpets, sheepskins and leather work, glass, domestic utensils, swords and shields, and a variety of ornaments. Modern industry, however, is still in its infancy. At al-Ḥudaydah, Bājil, and Šan'ā', small industrial plants had been established by the early 1970s. In Bājil, a French-Lebanese cotton-spinning and cotton-weaving factory began production in 1966, and a number of light industries, including a cement factory, have also been established. In Šan'ā', where a cotton textile factory was built with Chinese aid in 1966, leather goods, jewelry, ammunition, and armour are also made.

Foreign trade. Until 1961 about 75 percent of the international trade of Yemen (Šan'ā') passed through Aden. Since the attainment of independence in 1962, however, nearly all trade has been passing through the port of al-Ḥudaydah. The export trade, however, is insufficiently organized and does not match the import trade in quantity, value, or variety. The principal exports are coffee, hides, skins, cotton, and *qāt*. Imports include machinery, textiles, sugar, glass, iron and steel goods, petroleum products, vehicles, and consumer goods. Yemen (Šan'ā') trades principally with the industrialized countries of the world.

Contemporary economic policy. The imbalance in the economy has been caused by two factors. The increase in

imports and the almost total lack of exports during seven years of civil war (1962–69) seriously reduced the purchasing power of the Yemeni rial, while government expenditure greatly exceeded revenue. In order to prevent a further deterioration in the economic situation, the government undertook in the early 1970s to introduce a strict budget, encourage national and foreign capital investment, redistribute and invest national capital in productive projects, organize foreign trade, and establish a sound policy for imports and exports.

In agriculture, it is proposed to make more water available, especially in the coastal plain; to effect changes in the system of land tenure; to extend government loans and subsidies to farmers; and to establish an agricultural credit bank.

The almost-unexploited mineral and industrial potential of Yemen (Šan'ā') has attracted local and foreign interest in prospecting for oil and other minerals. A joint Yemeni-Algerian company has been formed with considerable government backing. Other industrial concerns include the Yemen Petroleum Company in al-Ḥudaydah, the al-Ḥudaydah Electricity Company, the General Cotton Organization in Šan'ā', the National Tobacco and Matches Company, and the Yemen Company for Foreign Trade in al-Ḥudaydah. It may be regarded as significant that, in the 1970 constitution, there is no mention of socialism. The document stipulates that the economy will be organized by government planning, "bearing in mind the principle of Islamic social justice."

Transportation. Road development has been promoted by foreign aid. The People's Republic of China built the mountainous road from al-Ḥudaydah to Šan'ā', the United States built the road from Mocha to Ta'izz, the Soviet Union built the road from al-Ḥudaydah to Ta'izz, and West Germany provided aid to asphalt the Šan'ā'-Ta'izz road. In all, there are about 1,025 miles of motor roads, of which only 280 miles are all-weather, asphalt roads. The mountainous roads, especially the al-Ḥudaydah-Šan'ā' road, built by imported Chinese labour and rising to more than 11,000 feet above sea level, represents a technical achievement. The major roads thus form a giant triangle connecting Šan'ā', Ta'izz, and al-Ḥudaydah. Goods are transported by modern trucks that are often overloaded. Passenger buses make regularly scheduled trips among the three cities. There are also innumerable tracks and trails radiating in many directions; Šan'ā' is the central focus of most of them.

Port facilities are largely confined to new al-Ḥudaydah; lying to the north of old al-Ḥudaydah, it is equipped with cranes, a power station, repair docks, and storage facilities. Unsuccessful attempts were made in 1954 and 1962 to revive the old port of Mocha; the port and the city are gradually being choked by shifting sand, and dunes have already invaded a large section of the city. All large ships dock at new al-Ḥudaydah, while only small sailing boats continue to use Mocha.

The Yemen Navigation Company runs passenger and cargo shipping services to many ports in the Red Sea and on the east coast of Africa. Smaller companies have cargo boats that ply between al-Ḥudaydah, Djibouti, and Aden.

Yemen Airlines operates domestic flights among al-Ḥudaydah, Šan'ā' and Ta'izz and international flights to Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia, Yemen (Aden), and Egypt. In the early 1970s, the air fleet consisted of Soviet and British planes. Of the three major airports—Šan'ā', al-Ḥudaydah, and Ta'izz—only Šan'ā' handles jet aircraft.

Administration. The structure of the government. Yemen is a parliamentary democracy. It forms part of the Arab nation; Islām is the state religion.

A number of constitutions appeared after the republican revolution of 1962. The latest was proclaimed at Šan'ā' in December 1970. The document begins with verses from the Qur'ān and stipulates that the Sharī'ah—the Islamic system of jurisprudence—would form the basis of all legislation. It ensures equality of all before the law, freedom of expression, and freedom for trade-union activity. It stresses the Islamic tradition that the people—through their representatives in the Consultative Assembly—are the source of all authority.

Agricultural reforms

Road construction

The 1970 constitution

Urban social groups

Land-cultivators

Cash crops

The government consists of a Consultative Assembly of 159 members who serve four-year terms, a Republican Council of five members who are elected every five years, a Presidential Council, and an independent judiciary. The Presidential Council appoints 20 members to the Consultative Assembly; all others are elected. The president is the head of the Republican Council and the supreme commander of the armed forces.

The administration is divided into *liwā'* (province), *qadā'* (district), and *nāhiyah* (subdistrict) levels. Of the eight provinces, that of Ṣan'ā' is the most populous and most economically developed. Each *nāhiyah* is composed of about 30 or 40 villages; each is further subdivided into various units in order to localize administration in the villages.

Justice. Justice and laws are in accordance with Islām, and where constitutional meaning is unclear the principles of the Shari'ah are applied. Early in 1964, a Shari'ah court was established in Ṣan'ā' to deal with political cases and the trials of senior government officials. Judges must be well acquainted with Islāmic law, and members of the government must "uphold the Qur'ān, the teachings of the Prophet, and his religion."

Defense. The Supreme Defense Council, headed by the president, is charged with the nation's defense and creation of a popular army. The air force, built with Egyptian, Czechoslovakian, and Soviet aid, flies bombers and fighters as well as transports and helicopters.

Education. Education is largely provided by some 1,000 traditional Qur'anic schools. Modernization began in the late 1930s, when the Iraqi school program was adopted, with six grades for the primary and five for the secondary schools. In the 1970s, however, a more modern graded school system provided for a six-year primary stage, a four-year intermediate stage, and a three-year secondary course. Education is free, and Yemen (Ṣan'ā') has always had a comparatively high level of literacy.

Higher education is limited to a small number of colleges. Some are primarily theological in nature, others provide a Western-style education, and still others combine features of the two. Thus, the scientific college of Bir al-A'zab, established in 1925, includes in its curriculum philosophy, Islāmic law, Qur'anic tradition, and Arabic, as well as medicine, physics, and a number of other natural sciences. There is an agricultural college, founded at Ṣan'ā' with Egyptian aid in the late 1930s and about ten vocational and polytechnic schools, including one for aviation and another for radio telecommunications. Of the theological colleges—often attached to mosques or to their libraries—those at Zabīd, Ta'izz (sometimes called an Islāmic university), and Dhāmār are the most important. There is a military academy at Ṣan'ā'.

Since the 1930s, a growing number of Yemeni students have gone to Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, and other countries to receive their university education. The Ta'izz college is to form the nucleus of a national university.

Communications. *Al-Imān* ("The Faith"), an Arabic publication founded in Ṣan'ā' in the 1920s, is still being published. Ta'izz also has its own daily paper, *al-Naṣr* ("The Victory"). A popular biweekly magazine, *Sabā* (a name recalling the pre-Islāmic culture of the Sabaeans and the queen of Sheba), has also been published in Ta'izz since 1949; it has a circulation of about 10,000 and deals with social and political affairs.

Radio broadcasting is a government monopoly. Radio Ṣan'ā' broadcasts a domestic program in Arabic for 13 hours daily.

Cultural life. In spite of its apparent cultural unity, Yemen was a meeting place for ancient cultures and civilizations. Similarities have been drawn between marriage institutions in India and Yemen and between religious music in Yemen and Byzantine masses.

Tribal dances, some of which are of pre-Islāmic origin, are performed by men and boys alone, or by girls alone. At weddings and other festivities, males dance slowly round in a circle, each pirouetting as he advances to the accompaniment of drums; each holds his dagger aloft, with the point downward. Circumcision of the male infant usually takes place when the child is between 20

and 40 days old, but it may be postponed until he reaches seven or eight years. The postponement of the rite until early manhood, as a test of fortitude, is held to be a relic of pre-Islāmic culture.

Local oral literature is rich in proverbs, popular stories, superstitions, mysticism, and poetry. Written literature, though not as rich, deals mainly with the history of Yemen, Islāmic theology, biography, and poetry. Modern Arabic literature from the neighbouring countries has a direct impact on Yemen's cultural life.

Future prospects. Yemen (Ṣan'ā') has just emerged from a long struggle to establish and preserve its national goals—peace and government by consent as well as economic and social development. Such goals are evidently complementary. A permanent constitution, recognizing the fundamental rights of the people, was declared in 1970. There remains the arduous task of modernization and of achieving social and economic progress. Following an agreement signed in November 1972, Yemen (Ṣan'ā') and Yemen (Aden) agreed to unify as a single state, the Yemen Republic.

Underdevelopment in Yemen (Ṣan'ā') cannot be adequately assessed or treated without reliable statistical information, and the country urgently needs a national census of its human and economic resources. Nevertheless, certain features appear to be evident. Of the country's 14,820,000 acres of arable land, it is estimated that only one-quarter is actually cultivated. With the use of irrigation, many more acres, especially in Tihāmah and eastern Yemen (Ṣan'ā'), can be brought under cultivation. More serious, however, is the social and economic problem posed by the present system of land tenure, which is largely a legacy of medieval times. Here again, adequate statistics are lacking; but, although it is said that there are many small land owners operating their own farms, it would seem that a large proportion of the land belongs to absentee landlords. Under this type of tenancy system, the peasant must pay a rent that varies from 20 to 30 percent of the value of the crop on the poorer land to 70 to 75 percent of his crop in the irrigated Tihāmah and on the coffee farms. Collective farming was recently introduced by the government as a means of relieving the burden resulting from the unequal distribution of wealth.

Efforts to develop mineral and industrial potential are at the moment beyond the country's technical and financial capacities. By maintaining an unaligned foreign policy, however, Yemen (Ṣan'ā') may attract foreign investment and aid from Western, Soviet, and sister Arab countries.

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(Y.T.T.)

Yenisey River

One of the world's great rivers, the Yenisey (from the Evenki name Ioanesi, Great River) runs from south to north across the Asiatic heart of the Soviet Union. It traverses a vast region of strikingly varied but generally old landscapes in which are found ancient people and customs as well as enormous programs of economic development. From the confluence at the Siberian city of Kyzyl of two of its tributaries—the Great Yenisey (Bolshoy Yenisey), or By-Khem, which rises on the Eastern Sayan Mountains of the Tuva A.S.S.R. (Tuvinskaya A.S.S.R.), and the Little Yenisey (Maly Yenisey), or Ka-Khem, which rises in the Darkhat Bowl of the Mongolian People's Republic—it runs for 2,167 miles (3,487 kilometres), mainly along the border between Eastern and Western Siberia, before emptying into the icy Kara Sea. If the Great Yenisey is reckoned as the source, then the river as a whole is 2,543 miles (4,092 kilometres) long; if the Little Yenisey, then 2,549 miles (4,102 kilometres). The headwaters of the Selenga River, which rise in eastern Mongolia and flow through Lake Baikal (Ozero Baikal), the world's largest freshwater lake, into the Angara tributary of the Yenisey, may be reckoned as the river's ultimate source, in which case its length totals 3,442 miles (5,540 kilometres) draining a basin that at 996,000 square miles (2,580,000 square kilometres) is larger than all but six of the nations of the world. The system within Soviet boundaries comprises some 20,000 tributary or subtributary streams, with an aggregate length of some 550,000 miles. All the major tributaries of the Yenisey join its right-bank zone, a region constituting 80 percent of the basin area.

The Yenisey Basin. Extending for some 2,175 miles from south to north and for some 1,060 miles from east to west, the Yenisey Basin exhibits a considerable diversity of features. Lowlands constitute only 6 percent or 7 percent of the total area: a narrow strip on the edge of the West Siberian Plain and part of the North Siberian Lowland (Severo Sibirskaya Nizmennost). In the south, the Western and Eastern Sayan, the Tuva, the Baikal, and the Khentey mountains constitute a larger proportion of the basin's area, with elevations mostly between 2,300 and 7,200 feet, steep valleys, and vast bowls between ranges. In southern Tuva and in the Sayans there are some magnificent higher peaks, culminating in Mount (Gora) Munku-Sardyk (11,450 feet [3,491 metres]). Most of the basin stretches over the western sector of the Central Siberian Plateau, with elevations between 1,640 and 2,300 feet, bordered in the northwest by the Putorana Mountains (Gory Putorana; rising to 5,580 feet), in the west by the Yenisey Ridge (Yeniseysky Kryazh; 3,622 feet) and in the southeast by the Angara Ridge (3,353 feet).

Physiographic divisions. The Yenisey proper is divisible into three principal sections: the 295 miles from Kyzyl to Oznachennoye on the southern edge of the Minusinsk Basin; the 544 miles from Oznachennoye to the Angara confluence; and the 1,328 miles from the Angara confluence to the sea.

For the first 115 miles from Kyzyl, the Yenisey flows westward through the Tuva Bowl (Tuvinskaya Kotlovina), often divided into branches by gravelly shoals and varying in width between 100 and 700 yards. After receiving the Khemchik River from the left it turns northward to wind through the Western Sayan for some 180 miles down a spectacular narrow canyon (sometimes 100

yards wide) with many rapids—including the cascading Great Falls.

On flowing out of the mountains at Oznachennoye, the Yenisey broadens its valley in the Minusinsk Basin: just below the Abakan confluence the valley is more than three miles wide; the bed, about 500 yards from bank to bank, is studded with islands; the flow velocity is reduced to about two yards per second; and the huge 240-mile stretch of the narrow Krasnoyarsk Reservoir (Krasnoyarskoye Vodokhranilishche) contained on the east by northwestern spurs of the Eastern Sayan, begins. A little way upstream from Krasnoyarsk the valley becomes still broader, but there are submerged ridges of rock in the bed, representing extensions of the Yenisey Ridge; one such ridge causes the rapids near Kazachinskoye.

Below the Angara confluence, the right bank of the Yenisey remains mountainous and is often precipitous, but the left bank assumes the character of a floodplain. The bed, having been only 870 yards wide above the confluence, is at least 2,000 yards wide below it; depth increases to between 32 and 56 feet, and the flow velocity drops by 50 percent or more. Farther downstream, however, just above the Podkamennaya Tunguska confluence, the Yenisey cuts through spurs of the Yenisey Ridge; rapids occur at Osinovo, and below them the river plunges down a steep and scenic gorge in which its bed is reduced to a width of 800 yards. The widening and deepening process is then resumed: the valley is about 25 miles wide around the Lower Tunguska (Nizhnyaya Tunguska) confluence and about 93 miles wide around Dudinka and Ust-Port; the bed's width increases to 2,700 and then to 5,500 yards; and depths, from a minimum of 16 feet for the whole of the Yenisey's lower course, reach a maximum of more than 80 feet.

The estuary of the Yenisey begins as far upstream as the confluence of the Kureyka (the next considerable tributary north of the Nizhnyaya). Below Dudinka the bed is in places divided by islands, some of them ten or 12 miles long; and a true delta begins north of Ust-Port, where the numerous Brekhov Islands (Brekhovskiy Ostrova) divide the river into channels, with the westernmost bank about 47 miles from the easternmost. The several channels are reunited in a single wide "throat" down which the river flows into the Yenisey Gulf (Yeniseysky Zaliv) of the Kara Sea.

Tributaries. The largest tributaries of the Upper and Middle Yenisey are the Khemchik and the Abakan from the left and the Tuva from the right. Fed chiefly by rainwater in the mountains and by snow in the foothills and on the plains, they begin their spring high water in May or June and are swollen by summer rain floods. The Angara, on the other hand, being influenced for its whole length by the fact of its rising in Lake Baikal, practically never experiences low water. With a length of 1,105 miles, and with its own basin of more than 407,700 square miles—twice the size of the Yenisey's prior to their confluence—and with a volume approaching 5,900 cubic yards per second at its mouth (as against the Yenisey's annual average of about 4,500 before the confluence), the Angara might better have been recognized as the upper course of the main river than as a tributary. The Podkamennaya Tunguska and the Lower Tunguska, with an aggregate volume of more than 5,600 cubic yards per second, also play an important role in the formation of the Yenisey runoff.

Hydrology. About 50 percent of the Yenisey's water comes from snow, between 36 percent and 38 percent from rainwater, and the remainder from groundwater. For the greater part of the system the East Siberian hydrological regime prevails: violent spring floods are followed first by a rapid fall of levels, then by a slower fall, with summer and autumn rain floods punctuating the sequence; in winter the runoff is reduced sharply, but levels remain high as ice jams are formed. In terms of runoff, the Yenisey is the greatest river in the U.S.S.R., with about 150 cubic miles annually. It carries about 10,500,000 tons of alluvium into the Kara Sea every year, in addition to nearly 30,000,000 tons of dissolved mineral substances. In midsummer the water temperature varies

The
Lower
Yenisey

Ice and
alluvium

Peggy:

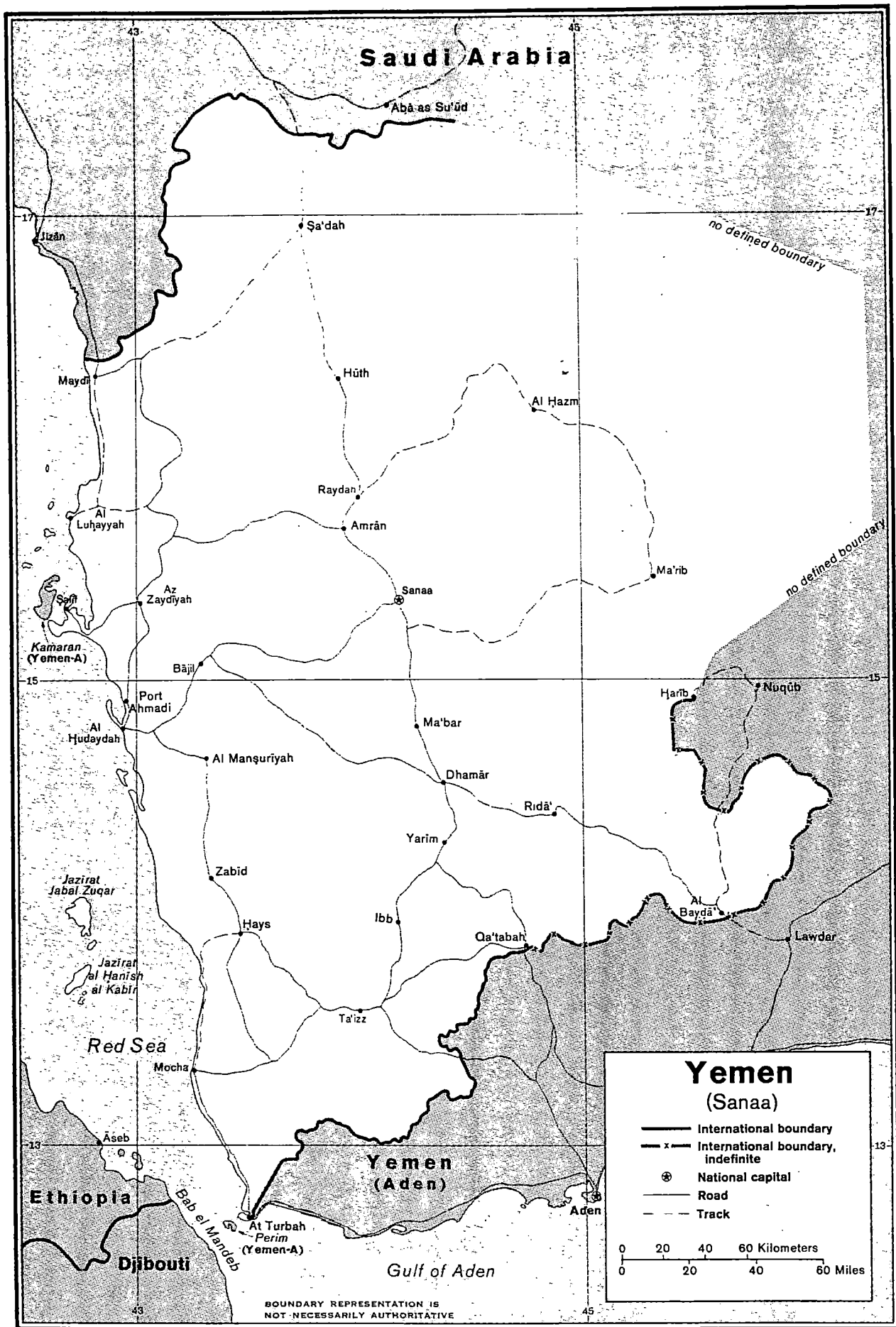
A few things:

Can you gather any info on Pres. trip in 86 to Yemen. Maybe there's some "color" here....

Could you read through stiff from Bob Michel's office and mark whatever looks most interesting....?

Thank you!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

country-side
oil fields - ft. venture?
very warm reception, Texas friend?
City of Sana
huge crowd -
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long night out -
Marab staff, Queen of Sheba



GEOGRAPHY

Yemen is located in the southwestern corner of the Arabian Peninsula, just north of the Bab el-Mandeb Strait joining the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Its neighbors are Saudi Arabia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (P.D.R.Y.).

The Tihama, a hot, sandy, semi-desert strip about 64 kilometers (40 mi.) wide, separates the Red Sea coast from the generally less arid mountainous area of the interior. The mountains, heavily terraced for agriculture, reach heights of 3,658 meters (12,000 ft.) above sea level. A normally sufficient rainfall and agreeable mountain climate make it one of the most important agricultural areas of the Arabian Peninsula. Recently, however, severe drought conditions have prevailed.

Sanaa, at more than 2,170 meters (7,120 ft.) above sea level in the center of the country, is both the capital and principal city. Taiz, at 1,402 meters (4,600 ft.) above sea level, is the major city of the southern part of the country. Hodeida, at the center of the Red Sea coastal strip, is the main port.

PEOPLE

Yemenis are almost equally divided between two principal Islamic religious groups: the Zaidi community of the Shi'a sect, found in the northern, central, and eastern portions of the country, and the Shafa'i community of the Sunni sect in the south and southwest.

Unlike other people of the Arabian Peninsula, who have historically been nomads or seminomads, Yemenis are almost entirely sedentary and live in small villages and towns scattered throughout the highlands and the Tihama coastal belt. About 15% of the population is urban. Yemenis are mainly of Semitic origin, although Negroid strains are present among inhabitants of the Tihama coastal strip.

HISTORY

Yemen is known to be one of the oldest centers of civilization in the Near East, although its early history is obscure.

Its territory was once part of the ancient Kingdom of Sheba, a prosperous link in the trade between Africa and India. In the pre-Islamic period, well-developed Christian and Jewish societies evolved in various parts of the country. Yemen played an important role in the formative years of Islam.



A rural farmer in a village near Sanaa.

The Turks maintained varying degrees of control over Yemen from the 16th century onward, and the last full Turkish occupation was from 1872 to 1918. The Hamid al-Din dynasty, which ruled Yemen from the time of Turkish withdrawal in 1918 until the 1962 revolution, traced its origins to Imam al-Hadi Yahya, who is believed to have reigned at the close of the ninth century A.D. In 1911, the Turks recognized a descendant of this line, the Imam Yahya, as the temporal and spiritual ruler of the Zaidis in the highlands, but Zaidi resistance to Turkish rule continued intermittently until the collapse of the Ottoman Empire at the end of World War I.

When Turkish military forces withdrew, the Imam began to strengthen his control over the area left him by the Turks. He laid theoretical claim to Aden (a British crown colony) and to British protected sultanates in South Arabia and the Hadramaut (an area east of Aden), all now in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (P.D.R.Y.). A portion of the frontier was eventually demarcated in accordance with a February 1934 treaty with the British. In the 1920s, the Imam's son, Prince Ahmad, consolidated the central government's control over rebellious tribes in the central and southern Tihama. A short war with Saudi

Arabia for control over the northern Tihama plain and the Asir and Najran regions was settled in May 1934 by a Yemeni-Saudi treaty of friendship delineating a portion of the border between the two countries.

Following World War II, the royalist regime in Sanaa was faced with many new challenges and increasing political dissidence. Imam Yahya died during a coup attempt in 1948 and was succeeded by his son Ahmad, whose reign until 1962 was marked by renewed friction with the British in Aden and growing pressures to support the Arab nationalist objectives of Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser. Finally, on September 26, 1962, units of the fledgling Yemeni Army surrounded and destroyed the palace of Imam Badr, who had succeeded his father to the throne only a few days earlier. These revolutionary (republican) forces rapidly gained control of Sanaa, other principal cities, and the coastal area and established the Yemen Arab Republic (Y.A.R.). At the request of the new government, Egypt sent troops and supplies to help combat the deposed Imam Badr, who had fled north, where, with the help of Saudi Arabia and Jordan, he raised royalist forces to oppose the newly formed republic.

Fighting between republicans and royalists continued until mid-1963, when, with U.S. assistance, a disengagement agreement was negotiated between Saudi Arabia and Egypt and a UN truce observation mission was sent to Yemen. However, disagreement over implementation brought renewed hostilities later that year. King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and President Nasser of Egypt reached agreement in principle for a Yemen settlement in 1964 and again in 1965, but the agreements were not implemented.

Following the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and the August 1967 Arab summit conference, Egyptian troops were withdrawn from Yemen. Almost at once, the Egyptian-supported regime of President Abdullah al-Sallal was ousted, and moderate republican leaders rallied to the defense of Sanaa against a final royalist siege of the city. By 1968, the siege was lifted, and republican leaders began a long, but eventually successful, effort of reconciliation with royalist tribes and their Saudi supporters. Saudi recognition of the republican regime and restoration of diplomatic ties between Saudi Arabia and Yemen occurred in mid-summer 1970, when many royalist leaders—with the exception of the Hamid al-Din family—accepted integration under the republican regime.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The first nationwide elections took place under the constitution of 1971. An assembly of 159 members was elected as the new legislative body. The assembly subsequently elected the Republican Council which, in turn, appointed the prime minister, whose cabinet submitted itself for a vote of confidence to the assembly. In June 1974, a combination of financial and organizational crises led the chairman of the Republican Council, President Abdul Rahman Iryani, to submit his resignation to the Consultative Assembly. Immediately, power was seized by Lt. Col. Ibrahim al-Hamdi, who suspended the constitution and replaced the Republican Council with a 12-member Military Command Council. A "temporary" constitution was proclaimed, and al-Hamdi promised a new permanent constitution and a new republican government.

Al-Hamdi abolished the Command Council in 1977 but was assassinated later that year before he was able to

complete the promised constitutional reforms. His successor was assassinated in 1978, and Lt. Col. Ali Abdallah Salih was chosen to replace him.

President Salih recently has begun to implement some measures that may lead to greater popular participation. In August 1982, a 1,000-member People's General Congress met and approved a national charter. Municipal elections were held in 1982. In July 1985, elections were held to select representatives to the Local Councils for Cooperative Development. These councils permit communities to consult with the central government on prospective development projects for their areas.

The president appoints the vice presidents, the prime minister, and the cabinet. The prime minister functions as an administrative official, coordinating the activities of the ministries. The present government was appointed in November 1984.

Travel Notes

Customs and currency: A visa is required for US citizens and may be obtained at the YAR Embassy in Washington, DC or the Mission to the United Nations, 211 East 43d St., New York, NY 10017. Customs controls prohibit liquor. Persons arriving in the YAR may be required to change US \$150 into Yemeni rials at the time of arrival; sufficient funds should, therefore, be carried to meet this requirement. Hard currencies and travelers' checks can be exchanged at most banks in Sanaa, Taiz, and Hodeida as well as at the principal hotels and licensed money changers.

Climate and clothing: Climate varies according to area; cool and dry at high elevations (Sanaa), hot and humid along the Red Sea coastal plain. Lightweight wash-and-wear clothing is best.

Health: Smallpox, yellow fever, cholera, typhoid, and gamma globulin shots are recommended; check current health requirements.

Telecommunications: Telephone, telegraph, and telex service is available.

Transportation: Sanaa has a small international airport, and flights are available from Jeddah, Cairo, and several European capitals. There are no railroads, but a limited bus service is available. Taxis can be rented by the day for regional travel, and all major roads are now paved.

Tourist attractions: Sanaa has several first-class hotels. Taiz and Hodeida have a few small hotels offering reasonable comfort.

The system accommodates regional and tribal factors and has buttressed a moderate and pragmatic leadership that enjoys the military's support. The government has sought to develop the financial and administrative institutions required for development, but its lack of a revenue base has limited its success.

Essentially a tribal society, Yemen has no political parties in the modern sense of the word. In many parts of the country, the government rules by giving sanctions to the traditional local leaders.

Since the founding of the Yemen Arab Republic, the chief of state appoints and pays judges and administers the courts through the Ministry of Justice. The legal system is based largely on tribal and Islamic law. The tribes have their own system of regulations and proscriptions; violations are settled according to tribal custom in tribal courts. Islamic law (*shari'a*) is administered by Islamic judges who rely on the government for execution of their judgments. In addition to the *shari'a* courts, there are government-administered civil courts.

For administrative purposes, Yemen is divided into 10 provinces: Taiz, Ibb, and al Bayda in the south; Marib in the east; Hodeida along the Red Sea coast; Sanaa, Dhamar, and Mahwit in the center of the interior; and Hajja and Sa'dah in the northwest and northeast, respectively. Each province is further subdivided into several districts.

Principal Government Officials

President—Col. Ali Abdallah Salih
Vice President—Abd al-Karim Abdallah Arashi

Prime Minister—Abd al-Aziz Abd al-Ghani

Foreign Affairs—Abd al-Karim al-Iryani

Economy, Supply, and Trade—Muhammad al-Khadim al-Wajih
Interior—Abdallah Barakat
Development and Head of Central Planning Organization—Muhammad Said al-Attar

Ambassador to the United States—Mohsin al-Aini

Ambassador to the United Nations—Muhammad al-Salaam

The Yemen Arab Republic maintains an embassy in the United States at 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW., Suite 860, Washington, D.C. 20037 (tel. 202-965-4760).

ECONOMY

Although its climate and topography provide the potential for significant agricultural production, Yemen, once self-sufficient in food, imports the majority of its commodities and foodstuffs. The disruptions of civil war (1962-70) and frequent periods of drought have dealt a severe blow to its previously prosperous agriculture. Mocha, a once-thriving Yemeni port, has lent its name as a synonym for coffee. Coffee production, formerly Yemen's main export and principal source of foreign exchange, has declined in the 1980s. Land once used for productive agriculture has been turned over to the production of the cash crop "qat," a mild amphetamine chewed by Yemenis that has no significant export market.

The low level of domestic industry and agriculture and the lack of raw materials make Yemen dependent on imports for virtually all of its essential needs. Trade deficits are made up by remittances from Yemenis working abroad (some 700,000 in Saudi Arabia alone) and foreign aid, particularly from the Saudis. Recent declines in the oil economies of the Gulf states has meant a similar decline in Yemen's remittances and donor aid. Labor migration is an important factor in the decline of agriculture.

Industrial development, still in its early stages, is mainly in cement, textiles, and basic consumer goods such as cookies, fruit juices, cooking oil, flour, and cigarettes. In 1966, an Egyptian team carried out explorations for minerals; traces of copper, sulfur, coal, and quartz were found. Oil was discovered in the Marib area in 1984 by an American oil company. As of December 1986, these reserves are projected at 600 million barrels. An oil refinery began operation in April 1986, and a pipeline to the Red Sea port of Salif is under construction and expected to begin operation in 1988.

The Soviet Union and China have provided large-scale assistance to Yemen, beginning in the mid-1950s at the time of the Imamate. Among the most important projects undertaken by communist states are construction of a modern port at Hodeida, a cement plant at Bajil, various paved roads, and a large weaving mill at Sanaa. Scholarships for study in communist countries have been granted to several hundred Yemeni youths. Recently, however, most of the aid from the Soviet Union has been military.

Saudi Arabia has become Yemen's principal aid donor in recent years. Other donors include Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, World Bank, UN Development Program, United States, various West European countries, and Japan.

In addition to surplus food provided at various times for famine relief under PL 480 (Food for Peace), the United States has constructed a road from the southern border and the port of Mocha through Taiz to Sanaa, installed a public water system at Taiz, and undertaken a series of rural development projects. The United States has an active AID (Agency for International Development) program in Yemen with assistance totaling about \$33 million a year. Since 1980, the United States has provided assistance in the agriculture, education, health, and water sectors. Projects include development of agricultural planning capacity, poultry and horticulture training, secondary agricultural education, development of a faculty of agriculture at Sanaa University, scholarships for Yemenis to attend U.S. and third-country educational institutions, technical assistance to increase planning capacity in the education sector and enhance primary school curriculum, construction of rural water systems, and establishment of a model health care system in the Tihama. A project to expand the health care systems in six governorates was begun in late 1986. Its primary emphasis is on immunization and reduction of the infant mortality rate through such programs as oral rehydration therapy.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Imams of Yemen sought to keep their country isolated. Under the influence of Crown Prince Badr, large aid missions from the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China were established in Yemen in 1958 and 1959, but since the end of the civil war in 1970, communist economic aid has declined.

Following the September 1962 revolution, the Yemen Arab Republic became closely allied with and heavily dependent on Egypt, which supplied troops to help defend the new republic. The Saudis feared that the republican government posed a threat to Saudi Arabia's southern border and supported the royalists, enabling them to achieve considerable military success in northern Yemen. After the Egyptian evacuation in 1967 and the subsequent royalist failure to topple the republican regime, Saudi-Yemeni differences were overcome, and relations were reestablished.

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Relations with the P.D.R.Y. have often been strained since its independence from Britain in 1967. Actual fighting has broken out between the two countries twice: once in 1972 and again in 1979. The P.D.R.Y. also backed a group of antigovernment insurgents in North Yemen between 1979 and 1982. More recently, some 20,000 exiles poured into the country following the January 1986 P.D.R.Y. coup. The presence of these exiles has resulted in a further deterioration in Y.A.R.-P.D.R.Y. bilateral relations.

Today, Yemen carefully balances its relations between Saudi Arabia, its principal aid donor, and the Soviet Union, with which it maintains an important military relationship and the United States. It generally follows the Arab consensus on regional issues and attempts to remain nonaligned on other



A veiled Yemeni woman at the window of her Sanaa house.

international questions. Despite past periods of hostility, North and South Yemen have tried to enter into a peaceful modus vivendi characterized in the past by frequent heads-of-state visits and continued discussions on unification.

U.S.-YEMENI RELATIONS

The United States initially established diplomatic relations with Yemen under an agreement concluded in 1946. A resident legation, later elevated to embassy status, was opened in Taiz on March 16, 1959. The United States recognized the Yemen Arab Republic on December 19, 1962. On June 6, 1967, during the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Y.A.R. severed

diplomatic relations with the United States, and all American officials were withdrawn.

During 1969 and 1970, however, the Yemenis indicated a strong desire to resume relations, and the United States responded by opening a U.S. Interests Section in the Italian Embassy on April 29, 1970. Following a visit by Secretary of State William P. Rogers in 1972, full diplomatic relations were reestablished between the two countries.

During a border conflict with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in February 1979, the United States cooperated with Saudi Arabia to greatly expand the security assistance program in the Yemen Arab Republic. The United States continues to provide training and maintenance support through an office of military cooperation.

Since 1979, relations between the United States and the Y.A.R. have greatly improved. An American Company, Hunt Oil of Dallas, Texas, discovered oil in the Y.A.R. in 1984. Vice President George Bush visited in April 1986, and Y.A.R. President Salih has been invited to visit the United States.

In addition to the AID program, the United States has about 50 Peace Corps volunteers in Yemen engaged in agricultural development, irrigation, nursing, and teaching English. The U.S. Information Service operates an English-language institute in Sanaa.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—

Deputy Chief of Mission—Theodore H. Kattouf

The address of the U.S. Embassy in Yemen is P.O. Box 1088, Sanaa, Yemen Arab Republic. ■

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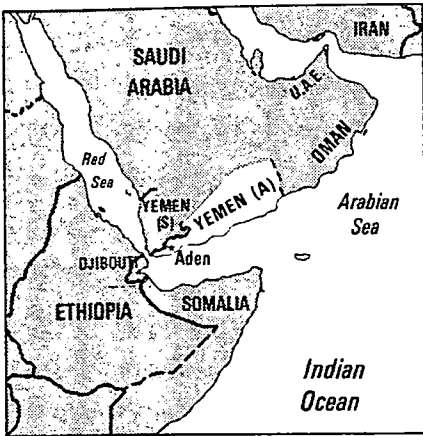
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[South] Yemen



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

April 1987



Official Name:
**People's Democratic
Republic of Yemen**

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 290,000 sq. km. (112,000 sq. mi.); about the size of Wisconsin and Michigan combined. **Cities:** *Capital*—Aden (pop. 250,000). *Other city*—Al-Mukalla. **Terrain:** Mountainous interior, flat and sandy coast. **Climate:** Extremely hot; minimal rainfall.

People

Nationality: *Noun*—Yemeni(s). *Adjective*—Yemeni. **Population** (1984): 2.02 million. **Annual growth rate:** 2.9%. **Ethnic group:** Arab. **Religion:** Islam. **Language:** Arabic. **Education:** *Attendance* (1983)—64% primary school. *Literacy*—32%. **Health:** *Infant mortality rate*—137/1,000 (US 13.8/1,000). *Life expectancy*—46 yrs. **Work force** (1980): 410,000. **Agriculture and fisheries**—43.8%. **Industry and commerce**—28%. **Services**—28%.

Government

Type: Republic. **Independence:** November 30, 1967. **Constitution:** 1978.

Branches: *Executive*—Presidium.

Legislative—Supreme People's Council.

Judicial—Federal High Court.

Political party: Yemen Socialist Party.

Suffrage: Universal over 18.

Subdivisions: Six provinces.

National holiday: October 14.

Flag: Red, white, and black horizontally striped banner with a red star on a blue triangular field on the staff side.

Economy

GNP (1984): \$1,130 million. **Avg. real growth rate of GNP** (1973–83): 7.4%. **Per capita GNP** (1973–83): 7.4%. **Avg. real growth in per capita GNP** (1973–83): 5%. **Avg. inflation rate** (1982): 16.2%.

Natural resources: oil, fish.

Agriculture (21.3% of GDP): *Products*—fish, cotton, hides, skins.

Industry (10% of GDP): *Types*—mining, petroleum refining.

Trade: *Exports* (1982)—\$650.9 million: refined oil products, agricultural products, dried/salted fish, cotton, hides, skins, coffee. *Imports* (1982)—\$1,556 million: crude oil, foodstuffs, machinery, transportation equipment. *Major partners*—Japan, Yemen Arab Republic, China, Italy, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, Iran, Kuwait, Netherlands, Thailand, Australia, USSR.

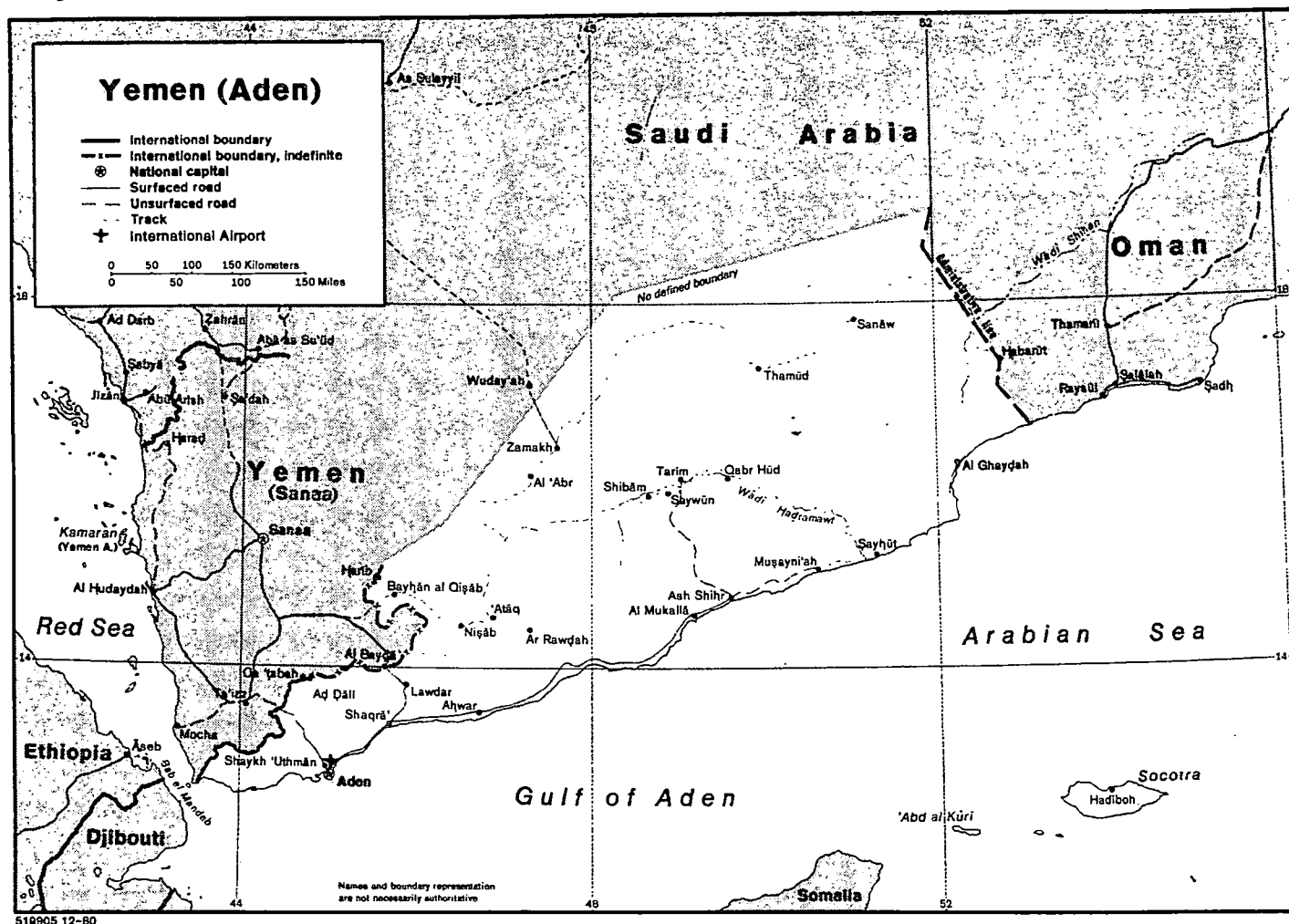
Fiscal year: Calendar year.

Official exchange rate (Aug. 1986): 1 dinar = US \$2.92.

Economic aid received (1982): *Total*—\$251 million. *US aid*—none.

Membership in International Organizations

UN and some of its specialized and related agencies, including the World Bank, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), International Labor Organization (ILO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Health Organization (WHO); Arab Common Market; Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development; Arab League; Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC); Islamic Development Bank.



GEOGRAPHY

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY; also known as South Yemen) lies on the southern coast of the Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered by the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) on the northwest, Saudi Arabia on the north-east (border in dispute), Oman on the east, and the Gulf of Aden on the south. PDRY includes the city of Aden (formerly a British Crown Colony) and a less developed interior area, which the British called the Western and Eastern Aden Protectorates, the 3,626-square kilometer (1,400-sq. mi.) Island of Socotra in the Gulf of Aden, and the Island of Perim in the Red Sea.

The coastal areas are sandy and flat; the interior is mountainous. The climate is extraordinarily hot, with summer temperatures exceeding 55 °C (130 °F). Average annual rainfall is less than 7.6 centimeters (3 in.).

PEOPLE

Most of the people are subsistence farmers or nomadic herders. Trade, formerly a major occupation in Aden, has dwindled significantly since independence.

Almost all South Yemenis are Muslims, primarily of the Shafai School of Sunni Islam. Most of the people are of Arab origin. Arabic is the official language, but English is widely understood. The population is deeply divided by tribe and region. In the Mahra area (the extreme east), several non-Arabic languages are spoken. Since independence, virtually all resident minority groups have departed.

The school system in Aden is free for students up to 14 years of age. Traditional Muslim schooling for boys prevails in the interior, although secular education is increasing.

HISTORY

Between 1200 B.C. and the sixth century A.D., what is now the PDRY was part of the Minaean, Sabaeen, and Himyarite kingdoms. The Himyarites were conquered in A.D. 525 by Christian Ethiopians, who were conquered by the Persians 50 years later. Islam was introduced in the seventh century, but the highland regions did not fall under the rule of Islamic religious leaders until the ninth century. The coastal area later came under the control of Egyptians and Turks.

Aden was a small fishing port when it was captured by the British in 1839, but it became an important coaling station as the use of steam-powered ships increased. After the Suez Canal opened in 1869, Aden became important as a trading city as well. It was ruled as a part of British India until 1937, when it was made a Crown Colony directly under the Colonial Office.

To protect their foothold in Aden, the British found it necessary to establish authority in the hinterland. Eventually, through a number of protection treaties, Britain extended its influence eastward into the area known historically as the Hadramaut. Later, 15 of the 16 Western Protectorate states, one of the four states of the Eastern Protectorate, and Aden Colony joined to form the Federation of South Arabia.

British efforts to prepare the Federation for full independence by 1968 (as agreed in a treaty signed in 1959) were complicated by two major factors. One was the enormous difference between the busy modern port at Aden, with its large foreign population and strong trade union movement, and the poor, tradition-oriented, agriculturally based, small shakhdoms and sultanates of the Protectorates. The second factor was the rising tide of Arab nationalism.

In 1965, two rival nationalist groups—the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) and the National Liberation Front (NLF)—turned to terrorism in their struggle for control of the country. FLOSY was associated with the sizable Nasserite Egyptian presence in the YAR.

In 1967, in the face of rising violence, the British began pulling out their troops from sections of Aden, the capital at al-Ittihad, and the Protectorate states. Federal rule collapsed. NLF elements seized control, often after bloody fighting with FLOSY, which had been weakened by Egyptian withdrawal from the YAR after Egypt's catastrophic defeat in the June 1967 war with Israel.

The British, having announced their intention to deal with any indigenous group capable of forming a new government, met with the NLF at Geneva. Following these negotiations, South Arabia, including Aden, was declared independent on November 30, 1967, and was renamed the People's Republic of South Yemen.

On June 22, 1969, a radical wing of the NLF took over the government and changed the country's name to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on December 1, 1970. In August 1971, a still more radical NLF group achieved power at the expense of Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Haytham. In 1978, President Salim Rubbaya Ali was overthrown in a bloody coup and executed by Abdul Fatah Ismail, who assumed the presidency. Abdul Fatah Ismail resigned in April 1980, ostensibly for health reasons, and was replaced by Ali Nasir Muhammad.

President Ali Nasir Muhammad adopted a more noninterventionist stance toward his Arab neighbors after 1982. Both the NLF insurgency in the YAR, established and supported by Ismail in 1979, and a similar movement against the government in Oman ended. However, opposition to Ali Nasir grew and, in August 1985, gained focus with the return from Moscow of exile Abdul Fatah Ismail. A conference of the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) in October 1985 did little to reduce the obvious tensions arising out of Abdul Fatah Ismail's return.

On January 13, 1986, a violent struggle began in Aden between Ali Nasir Muhammad and Abdul Fatah Ismail and their supporters. Fighting lasted for more than a month and resulted in Ali Nasir's ouster. A period of instability followed and continued into the summer of 1986. The Prime Minister, Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, assumed the presidency. Former President Ali Nasir Muhammad is now in exile in the YAR together with some 20,000 supporters.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

During the early period of its independence, South Yemen was ruled by a three-man Presidential Council and a Council of Ministers. The NLF was the dominant political force, although communist and Ba'ath parties also existed.

In 1978, PDRY enacted a new constitution and amalgamated the three political parties into one, the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), which became the only legal party. This created a government and party structure modeled on that of the communist regimes of the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe. The YSP Secretary General heads a seven-member Politburo which directs party functions. Party cells have been established throughout the state, and mass organizations of workers, peasants, and women have been established.

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The highest legislative body is the 111-member Supreme People's Council, whose members were elected in 1978 from candidates put forward by the YSP. The Supreme People's Council elects a Presidium, whose leader functions as Head of State, and a Council of Ministers.

The close interrelationship between party and state was underlined in 1980, when the President also held the functions of Party Secretary General and Prime Minister.

Administratively, PDRY is divided into six governorates—Aden, Lahij, Abyan, Shabwah, Hadhramaut, and al-Mahrah. The governorates are closely controlled by the central government and are subdivided into districts.

Principal Government Officials

President—Haydar Abu Bakr Al-Attas
Prime Minister—Yassin Sa'id Noman
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Dali
Minister of Defense—Salih Ubayd Ahmad
Minister of Finance—Mahmoud Sa'id Al-Madhi
Minister of National Security—Sa'id Salih Salim
Minister of Unity Affairs—Rashid Muhammad Thabit

ECONOMY

The economy of the PDRY has been overwhelmingly concentrated at the port city of Aden. Following independence, the city's economy and the country's revenues were dealt a heavy blow both by the loss of the tourist trade and income from the former British military base and by the decline of bunkering and related services due to closure of the Suez Canal. GNP declined by at least 20% from 1966 to 1968, stagnated between 1968 and 1970, declined in 1971, and was estimated at \$550 million in 1977.

PDRY's economy has made small gains since 1975. Until 1982, much of the focus was on infrastructure development and agricultural self-sufficiency. In 1982, a minor oil discovery was made by the Italian company AGIP. Other firms and nations have since participated in efforts to discover and produce oil in PDRY.

PDRY's economic development depends on very narrow sources of income. Much of PDRY's revenue is derived from refinery operations in which crude oil is imported to Aden and refined products are exported. Worker remittances are another source of income. Foreign exchange and economic assistance, important factors in the PDRY economy, have declined as oil-rich gulf states have cut back assistance.

Currently, PDRY is trying to repair areas damaged in the 1986 coup and to improve Aden's port facilities. Road construction projects have begun in and around Aden. Other projects include construction of fisheries, villages, dams, desalination plants, a major electrical power-supply plant and distribution system, as well as agricultural and irrigation projects.

The fighting in January 1986 caused severe damage to the economy.

Although figures are not available, estimates of the destruction range from \$2 to \$11 billion. Unsettled conditions have continued to hamper reconstruction efforts.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

PDRY has diplomatic relations with many countries in the East and West, including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Egypt. The government has announced it will follow a policy of nonalignment in world affairs.

The Governments of PDRY and the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) declared in 1972 that they consider the two countries to be one nation, which should be united in the future. However, little progress has been made toward unification, and relations are often strained. Simmering tensions led to the outbreak in early 1979 of border fighting, and PDRY troops occupied YAR territory. After the intervention of the Arab League, the troops withdrew. During a summit meeting in Kuwait in March 1979, the presidents of both countries again reiterated their support for the objective of uniting the two states. Since that time, periodic meetings have been held between delegations of the two sides, but no concrete steps have been taken toward unification.

Relations between PDRY and the conservative Arab states of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula have been marked by political incompatibility and military clashes, such as those with Saudi Arabia in 1969 and 1973. Insurrections against the YAR and Oman were supported by PDRY until 1982. PDRY was the only Arab state to vote against admitting new Arab states in the gulf area to the United Nations and the Arab League.

President Ali Nasir Muhammad pursued a more conciliatory policy from 1982 until his overthrow in 1986. Since taking control, the new regime has undertaken extensive consultations with the Soviet Union, Eastern bloc, and Arab states, in pursuit of wider acceptance. By mid-1986, those efforts had achieved partial success, with President

Al-Attas and other members of his cabinet received officially in a number of capitals.

PDRY foreign policy in early 1987 was still marked by communist revolutionary ideology. The PDRY maintained its closest ties with the Soviet Union and to a lesser extent with other Eastern bloc countries. Its relations with the YAR remained strained by the presence of thousands of political refugees from PDRY encamped in temporary shelters along the YAR-PDRY border. By January 1987, little progress had been made to resolve this and other bilateral problems between the two states.

U.S.-SOUTH YEMEN RELATIONS

On December 7, 1967, the United States recognized the new republic and elevated its consulate general at Aden to embassy status.

The South Yemen Government, however, viewed the United States with deepening antagonism, apparently because of the close U.S. relationship with Saudi Arabia and what South Yemen regards as a pro-Israel U.S. policy. On October 24, 1969, South Yemen formally broke diplomatic relations with the United States and expelled the diplomatic mission. The United Kingdom now acts as protecting power for the United States in PDRY. ■

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The Xinhua General Overseas News Service

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AUGUST 3, 1986, SUNDAY

LENGTH: 110 words

HEADLINE: arab yemen daily on bush's mideast tour

DATELINE: sanaa, august 3; ITEM NO: 0803062

BODY:

the united states should change its attitude toward the plo, said the arab yemeni daily "al thoran" here today. commenting on u.s. vice president george bush's visit to the middle east, the paper said in an editorial that bush's visit is aimed at separating the palestinian people from the plo, their legitimate representative. the paper pointed out that the u.s. offer of a big sum to be used for developing the occupied west bank and the gaza strip is an attempt to induce the palestinians to abandon the plo, a move for the eventual elimination of the organization. the paper said that bush has so far not succeeded in his mission.

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July 25, 1986, Friday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 10, Column 3; National Desk

LENGTH: 1130 words

HEADLINE: On the Middle East Road Again With Bush

BYLINE: By GERALD M. BOYD

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, July 24

BODY:

Vice President Bush departs Friday night for a three-nation tour of the Middle East, accompanied by a bevy of aides, more than a dozen journalists, an independent television crew and, at first glance, low expectations.

The expectations are in contrast to the Vice President's last major foreign policy trip to the region, a much-publicized visit last April that started with much fanfare then got bogged down in confusion over the Reagan Administration's policy on oil prices and repeated denials from Mr. Bush that he was at odds with the President.

This time, aides made low-key preparations for the trip and are taking every precaution to make sure that these travels with Mr. Bush come off smoothly. No one wants a clumsy diplomatic miscue that might ricochet to the domestic political scene, where the Vice President is frequently seen as the front-runner for the 1988 Republican Presidential nomination.

Although initial planning for the 12-day trip to Israel, Jordan and Egypt began months ago, Mr. Bush's departure, as things turn out, comes at a time of some movement in uphill attempts to improve the chances for Middle East peace. Earlier this week, Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel made a surprise 48-hour visit to Morocco for meetings with King Hassan II - a subject that is expected to dominate Mr. Bush's talks with Mr. Peres, King Hussein of Jordan and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

Mr. Bush will represent the most senior United States presence in Israel, Jordan or Egypt in more than a year. His visit occurs at a time of developments that could have major implications on the political landscape of the region: Mr. Peres is preparing to be replaced by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir as Prime Minister, King Hussein has suffered setbacks in efforts to fashion a workable peace plan, and Egypt has been hard hit by falling oil prices in the region, leading to a rise in its foreign debt problems.

As part of the effort to make the visit a diplomatic triumph for Mr. Bush, it appears the strategy has been to lower expectations at the outset.

"This is not a trip designed to establish new breakthroughs," said one of the Vice President's foreign policy advisers. "It's like tending a garden. If you don't tend the garden, the weeds grow up. And I think there are a lot of weeds in that garden."

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Another senior Administration official briefing reporters about Mr. Bush's trip remarked similarly two days ago: "I think we're emphasizing here the depth and the continuity of American interests in the region. I don't think it's sensible to talk in terms of dramatic initiatives. In fact, I would play that down."

While aides to Mr. Bush pulled out all the stops to create interest in his trip last April to Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman and North Yemen - Mr. Bush himself held a news conference before leaving Washington - they did not follow that game plan this time around.

"It's just arbitrary - sometimes we do and sometimes we don't," Marlin Fitzwater, the Vice President's press spokesman, said of the lack of news conference this time.

At the April news conference, Mr. Bush created a furor that lingered throughout the trip when he said "it is essential that we talk about stability and that we not just have a continued free fall" in oil prices. Those comments seemed inconsistent with Mr. Reagan's policy on allowing market forces to determine oil prices, whatever the result.

Aides to Mr. Bush have tried to limit other potential problems by carefully crafting a busy schedule of telegenic events mixed with high-level meetings in each country.

In Israel, Mr. Bush will address members of the Parliament, visit the Wailing Wall and lay a wreath in memory of Holocaust victims. In Jordan, he will meet with King Hussein and Crown Prince Hassan and take a scenic boat ride in the Gulf of Aqaba, near the King's palace.

"We don't know if it will be a cruise or a fishing trip," a Bush aide said. "It's up to the King." Mr. Bush is also scheduled to visit the Tomb of King Tutankhamun and Queen Nefertari in Luxor, where he will stop before heading on to Cairo for meetings with Mr. Mubarak.

United States officials had considered the possibility of Mr. Bush's stopping in Syria for talks with President Hafez al-Assad. Such a meeting had been urged by King Hussein, who believed that it could help in his own efforts at reconciliation with Syria and with moving along the Middle East peace process. But one senior Administration official said a visit to Syria was scrapped because of concern about Mr. Assad's reputed support of international terrorism. Such a session might have been particularly ironical since Mr. Bush headed an Administration study group that recently made policy recommendations on combatting terrorism.

Similarly, a Bush aide said, a proposed meeting in Jerusalem between Mr. Bush and Palestinian representatives was initially ruled out because of concern that such a session would accomplish little. However, the aide added, a reception with about 40 Palestinians from the West Bank and other areas was put on the schedule at the strong urging of United States Embassy officials, who noted that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and several other world leaders had held such a session recently.

'Part of the Peace Equation'

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"It is viewed appropriate in the sense that traditional meetings like this have been held with other leaders and that the Palestinians are a part of the peace equation in the Middle East," the official said.

But even with the carefully scripted agenda, the possibility of surprises exists with Mr. Bush's visit.

Last week, aides said they did not expect the recent United States-Israeli strains that developed over the spying of Jonathan Jay Pollard to surface in the private talks between the Vice President and Israeli officials, although one senior official said several days ago that "beyond a doubt" Israeli officials were planning to raise the subject.

The Dispute Over Taba

In addition, Administration officials are suggesting that there could be a breakthrough in resolving the Israeli-Egyptian dispute over the Red Sea beachfront area known as Taba, which has strained relations between the two countries.

According to Bush aides, this trip, like all his travels, is not related to 1988 Presidential politics. But there are some indications that it is.

Accompanying Mr. Bush on the leg to Israel will be eight Jewish leaders and businessmen, who will pay their own fare and attend the ceremonial events. In addition, a film crew has been hired by the Vice President's political action committee, the Fund for America's Future, to accompany him to Israel and record his activities for possible use in future television advertising.

GRAPHIC: Drawing

SUBJECT: UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS; TRAVEL, PERSONAL

NAME: BOYD, GERALD M; BUSH, GEORGE (VICE PRES)

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July 16, 1986, Wednesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington News

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DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Wabriefs

BODY:

The White House announced Wednesday that Vice President George Bush will leave next week on a 12-day trip to Israel, Jordan and Egypt to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to peace and stability in the Middle East.

"The visit will demonstrate the U.S. commitment to furthering peace and stability in the Middle East through partnerships with these three countries," said White House spokesman Edward Djerejian.

Bush leaves July 25 on what aides describe as a logical followup to an April trip that covered Middle East security as well as the politics and economics of oil during stops in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman and North Yemen.

Administration officials indicated Bush would not be carrying any new initiatives to revive the all-but-dead peace process, nor do they expect any dramatic breakthroughs in his talks with leaders of the three countries.